# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: August 10, 1951 — BAE — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

| CROP | YIELD PER ACRE | | | TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. Aug. 1, 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated July 1, 1951 | Indicated Aug. 1 1951 |
| Corn, all.....bu. | 33.9 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 2,980,777 | 3,131,009 | 3,295,143 | 3,206,992 |
| Wheat, all.... " | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 1,071,310 | 1,026,755 | 1,070,132 | 998,286 |
| Winter..... " | 17.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 791,764 | 750,666 | 706,749 | 650,738 |
| All spring... " | 15.7 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 279,546 | 276,089 | 363,383 | 347,548 |
| Durum..... " | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 37,386 | 36,064 | 40,906 | 36,870 |
| Other spring " | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 242,160 | 240,025 | 322,477 | 310,678 |
| Oats..... " | 33.2 | 34.9 | 36.8 | 1,311,651 | 1,465,134 | 1,367,967 | 1,393,323 |
| Barley..... " | 24.4 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 306,523 | 301,009 | 262,590 | 255,131 |
| Rye..... " | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 30,173 | 22,977 | 25,648 | 25,138 |
| Buckwheat..... " | 17.4 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 6,976 | 4,749 | --- | 4,053 |
| Flaxseed..... " | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 37,186 | 39,263 | 37,961 | 35,525 |
| Rice, 100 lb. bag | 1/2,083 | 1/2,361 | 1/2,218 | 31,431 | 37,971 | 42,334 | 43,109 |
| Sorghum grain.bu. | 17.5 | 22.9 | 18.0 | 118,772 | 237,456 | --- | 157,848 |
| Cotton.....bale | 1/265.9 | 1/269.2 | 1/286.7 | 12,030 | 10,012 | --- | 17,266 |
| Hay, all.....ton | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 101,644 | 106,819 | 112,927 | 113,249 |
| Hay, wild..... " | .89 | .83 | .91 | 12,351 | 12,509 | 13,356 | 13,441 |
| Hay, alfalfa.. " | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.30 | 33,946 | 41,029 | 45,614 | 45,365 |
| Hay, clover and timothy 2/.. " | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 30,098 | 29,636 | 31,397 | 31,336 |
| Hay, lespedeza " | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 6,839 | 7,598 | 7,293 | 7,288 |
| Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag | 1/958 | 1/1,128 | 1/1,096 | 18,000 | 16,843 | 16,194 | 16,234 |
| Peas, dry field" | 1/1,230 | 1/1,360 | 1/1,327 | 5,935 | 2,979 | 3,555 | 3,729 |
| Soybeans for beans.....bu. | 19.0 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 178,567 | 287,010 | --- | 270,064 |
| Peanuts 3/....lb. | 704 | 887 | 810 | 2,016,962 | 2,019,295 | --- | 1,826,580 |
| Potatoes.....bu. | 164.0 | 237.9 | 232.7 | 410,203 | 439,500 | 356,043 | 351,186 |
| Sweetpotatoes. " | 92.4 | 104.4 | 96.7 | 61,148 | 58,729 | 39,854 | 38,458 |
| Tobacco.....lb. | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,260 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | 2,302,963 | 2,249,280 |
| Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton | 19.4 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 5,953 | 6,932 | 6,243 | 6,390 |
| Sugar beets... " | 13.1 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 9,880 | 13,497 | 9,970 | 10,160 |
| Broomcorn..... " | 1/320 | 1/279 | 1/306 | 43 | 26 | --- | 39 |
| Hops.....lb. | 1,267 | 1,504 | 1,464 | 47,149 | 58,336 | 59,925 | 60,323 |
| Pasture.....pct. | 4/81 | 4/88 | 4/86 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Condition August 1.

Release:
August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1951
(Continued)

| CROP | PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated July 1, 1951 | Indicated Aug. 1, 1951 |
| Apples, Com'l crop.....bu. | 1/109,033 | 1/123,126 | 121,916 | 121,338 |
| Peaches..... " | 1/71,150 | 1/53,485 | 67,128 | 67,772 |
| Pears..... " | 1/31,008 | 1/31,140 | 31,997 | 31,697 |
| Grapes.....ton | 1/ 2,797 | 1/2,707 | 3,271 | 3,245 |
| Cherries (12 States)..... " | 1/ 186 | 242 | 231 | 232 |
| Apricots ( 3 States)..... " | 1/ 220 | 215 | 170 | 176 |
| Pecans.....lb. | 124,066 | 125,622 | --- | 128,100 |

| | Condition August 1 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| CITRUS FRUITS 2/ | | | | |
| Oranges and Tangerines...pct. | 73 | 69 | 72 | 72 |
| Grapefruit..... " | 63 | 45 | 60 | 44 |
| Lemons..... " | 75 | 56 | 74 | 75 |

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

| MONTH | MILK | | | EGGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Million pounds | | | Millions | | |
| June..... | 12,392 | 12,538 | 12,535 | 4,930 | 5,224 | 5,270 |
| July..... | 11,621 | 11,870 | 11,829 | 4,259 | 4,687 | 4,711 |
| Jan.-July Incl. ..... | 72,376 | 74,533 | 73,725 | 35,775 | 39,423 | 39,019 |

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

Release;
August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1951
(Continued)

| CROP | ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1940-49 | Harvested 1950 | For harvest, 1951 | 1951 percent of 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, all | 87,882 | 83,302 | 84,575 | 101.5 |
| Wheat, all | 62,624 | 61,741 | 62,576 | 101.4 |
| Winter | 44,640 | 43,816 | 40,893 | 93.3 |
| All spring | 17,985 | 17,925 | 21,683 | 121.0 |
| Durum | 2,591 | 2,729 | 2,622 | 96.1 |
| Other spring | 15,393 | 15,196 | 19,061 | 125.4 |
| Oats | 39,460 | 42,027 | 37,851 | 90.1 |
| Barley | 12,569 | 11,191 | 9,793 | 87.5 |
| Rye | 2,448 | 1,822 | 1,828 | 100.3 |
| Buckwheat | 405 | 266 | 226 | 85.0 |
| Flaxseed | 3,919 | 3,893 | 3,696 | 94.9 |
| Rice | 1,507 | 1,608 | 1,944 | 120.9 |
| Sorghum grain | 6,737 | 10,361 | 8,767 | 84.6 |
| Cotton 1/ | 22,163 | 18,613 | 29,510 | 158.5 |
| Hay, all | 74,845 | 75,741 | 76,573 | 101.1 |
| Hay, wild | 13,892 | 15,024 | 14,811 | 98.6 |
| Hay, alfalfa | 15,304 | 18,308 | 19,694 | 107.6 |
| Hay, clover and timothy 2/ | 21,912 | 21,336 | 21,327 | 100.0 |
| Hay, lespedeza | 6,352 | 6,565 | 6,614 | 100.7 |
| Beans, dry edible | 1,882 | 1,493 | 1,481 | 99.2 |
| Peas, dry field | 471 | 219 | 281 | 128.3 |
| Soybeans for beans | 9,348 | 13,291 | 13,102 | 98.6 |
| Cowpeas 3/ | 2,043 | 1,089 | 961 | 88.2 |
| Peanuts 4/ | 2,923 | 2,277 | 2,255 | 99.0 |
| Potatoes | 2,564 | 1,847 | 1,509 | 81.7 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 666 | 563 | 398 | 70.7 |
| Tobacco | 1,613 | 1,604 | 1,785 | 111.3 |
| Sorgo for sirup | 167 | 101 | 87 | 86.1 |
| Sugarcane for sugar and seed | 306 | 336 | 335 | 99.4 |
| Sugarcane for sirup | 108 | 62 | 46 | 74.2 |
| Sugar beets | 750 | 926 | 716 | 77.3 |
| Broomcorn | 265 | 186 | 253 | 135.7 |
| Hops | 37 | 39 | 41 | 106.2 |

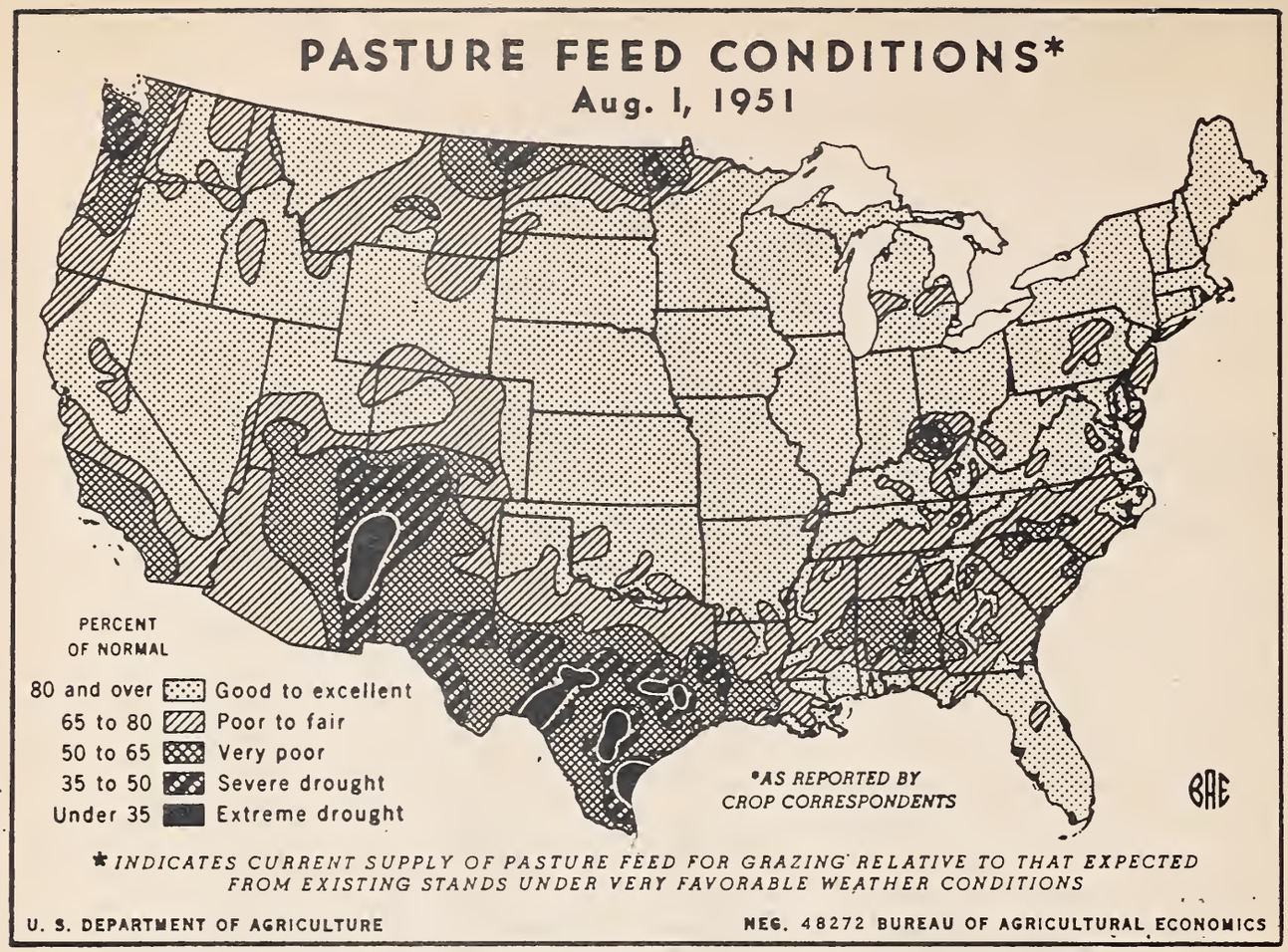
1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. 4/ Picked and threshed.

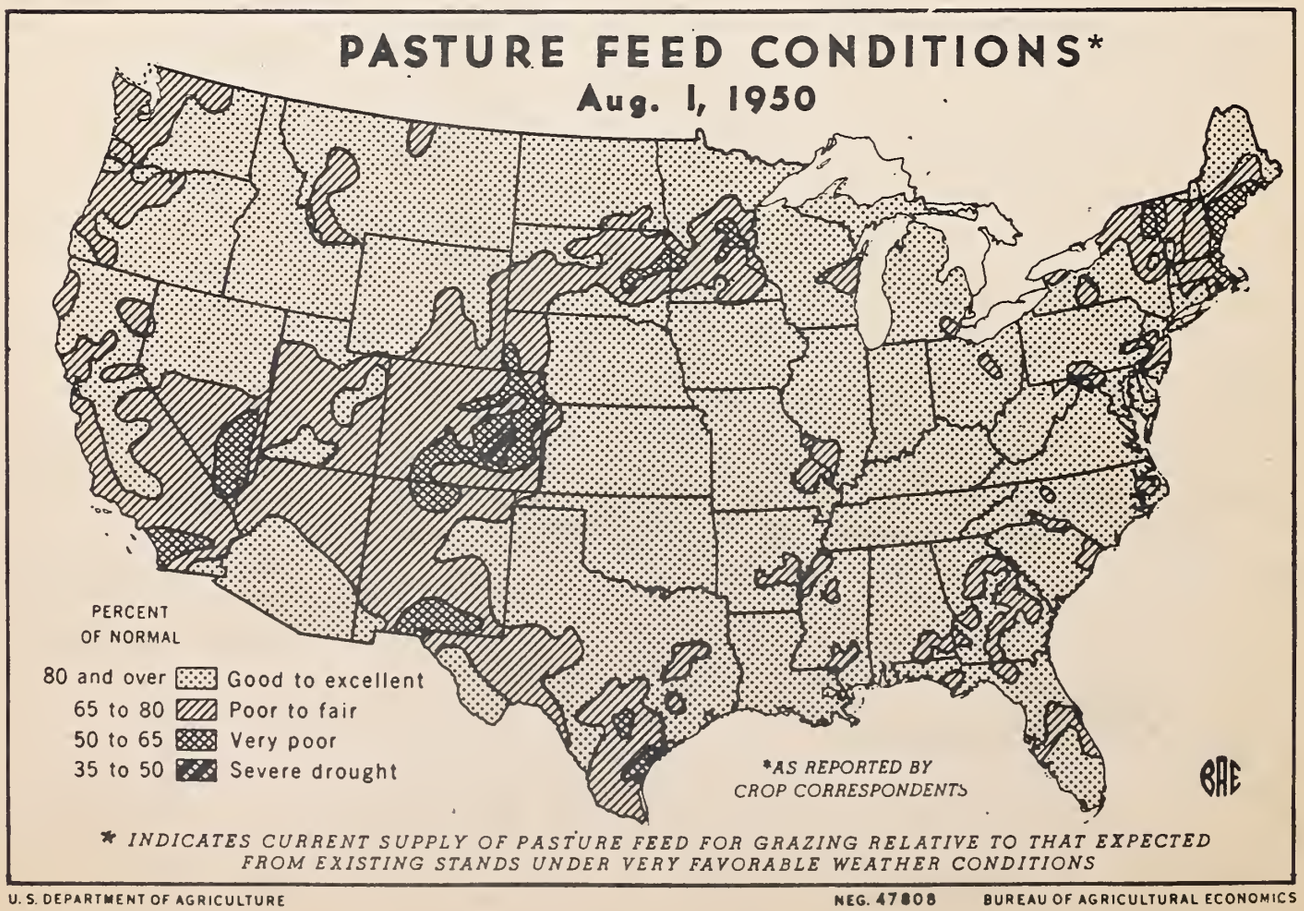
APPROVED:

C. J. McCormick

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:
S. R. Newell, Chairman
G. D. Simpson, Acting Secretary,
R. K. Smith, K. D. Blood,
C. E. Burkhead, D. L. Floyd,
R. Royston, H. A. Swedlund,
H. R. Walker, B. R. Miller,
D. D. Pittman, J. D. Herman,
J. C. Scholl, A. R. Miller,
E. O. Schlotzhauer, F. R. Brush.


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1951
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 48272 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1950
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 47808 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

# GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1951

The second-largest all-crop volume continues in prospect for 1951. Weather factors, varying by areas within the country, resulted in declines for such important crops as corn, wheat, barley, flaxseed, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and tobacco. These were partly offset, however, by improvement in prospects for all hay, oats, rice, sugarbeets, dry beans and peas. Moreover, crops for which current estimates are the first for this season--cotton, soybeans, sorghum grain, and peanuts--promise better than average yields. An aggregate volume of all crops 34 percent above the 1923-32 average is now in prospect. This would be 1 point lower than indicated on July 1 and 4 points less than in the record year 1948.

Several million acres of crops were destroyed by floods in a large central area in July. Although accurate estimates of individual crop acreage losses are not available, allowance has been made in the production estimates, as of August 1, for such losses as appear to have occurred. The heaviest flood losses and damage occurred in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, along the Missouri River and its tributaries in Missouri, and along river systems in central and southern Illinois. Southeastern Nebraska suffered minor losses as did small areas of northeastern Oklahoma where flood waters from Kansas rivers overflowed streams. The heavy rainfall during the first half of July resulted in the heaviest floods of record in Kansas and along the Missouri River in Missouri. Wheat, being the principal crop in the general flood areas, suffered the heaviest loss both to mature grain and also to that nearing maturity at the time of the flood. Corn acreage losses were probably second with oats third. Sorghums, soybeans, barley, flaxseed, and hay crops, particularly alfalfa, also suffered considerable losses. Crops growing in bottom lands of the rivers, small streams, and creeks in the flood areas were virtually a complete loss. In Kansas and northwestern Missouri, heavy rains, high winds, and hail storms also caused considerable damage outside the area covered by floods. Livestock losses in the flood areas were relatively light as farmers were warned of the impending floods and moved most of their livestock to higher ground. Most mobile farm equipment was saved but losses of other farm machinery were heavy in the worst flood areas. Some farm stored grains were lost. Outside the severe flood areas, the rainfall benefited crops and was particularly favorable to pastures and other vegetative growth. Generally good weather prevailed in this area in late July.

Corn prospects were nearly maintained at the July 1 level, with the estimate at 3,207 million bushels. Much of the decline of 88 million bushels is due to flood losses. Growing conditions were fairly favorable in the Corn Belt, as rapid progress in the latter part of July did much to overcome lateness in planting and previous development. However, some corn which was planted or replanted late will need at least the usual fall growing season to reach maturity. In parts of the South, corn yields were reduced by dry, hot weather. Corn was tasselling as far north as southern North Dakota. In Iowa, the crop had made about the same progress as in 1950, but was later than in 1948 and 1949. Wet fields in some sections had prevented cultivation to the desired extent, but the ample soil moisture in most corn-growing areas was a factor favoring current and future development.

Winter wheat, except in the Northwest, was mostly harvested by August 1, despite serious delays because of intermittent heavy rains over most of the North Central area. The unfavorable conditions reduced test weights and yields of grain, partly because of harvesting losses. Dry, hot weather before harvest in Montana and the Pacific Northwest forced grain to maturity and reduced yields. Consequently, the winter wheat estimate fell to about 651 million bushels.

Spring wheat prospects also declined, principally in the dry northern half of North Dakota and westward, and production is now indicated at nearly 348 million bushels. The all wheat total is thus over 998 million bushels, 72 million less than on July 1, and the first in 8 years to fall below a billion bushels. Other spring grains in the northwestern dry area were also affected by the unfavorable conditions for filling the heads. Nevertheless, oats production at 1,393 million bushels is up 25 million from July 1; but barley at 255 million bushels is down over 7 million; rye at 25.1 million bushels is down a half million; and flaxseed at 35.5 million bushels is nearly 2½ million less than on July 1. Rice, however, improved and the 43 million bags (100 lbs.) will be a record outturn. Cotton developed favorably after a delayed start in most southern areas, weevil infestation is below average, and with prospects mostly favorable on August 1 an outturn of 17,266,000 bales was forecast. The yield per acre of lint is indicated at 21 pounds above average. Planting of sorghums was delayed and many stands were either thin or were replanted late because of washing rains. As a result, the acreage to be harvested for grain is smaller than expected and production will be about 158 million bushels, only two-thirds of the record 1950 crop. Soybean production, at 270 million bushels, also falls below the 1950 record crop, as prospective yields are lower because of late plantings in some areas, weedy fields in others and slow development in early July. Potato prospects declined slightly to 351 million bushels. A peanut crop of about 1,827 million pounds is expected on the reduced acreage. Tobacco prospects faded slightly because of dry weather, particularly in the burley area.

Relatively cool, wet weather in much of the northern part of the country in the first half of July, was followed by hot weather in the latter part of the month. For most of the South the entire month was warmer than usual. For the month as a whole, average temperatures were above normal for most of the country, although they were slightly below normal in the Corn Belt, in the central and northern Great Plains and California. Heavy rains fell every week in much of the interior of the country, reaching totals 2 to 3 times normal in Kansas, Missouri and adjacent parts of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Arkansas. Rains were ample along most of the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes region. On the other hand, rainfall was below normal in a large area from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward to the Gulf and across Texas, New Mexico and the western two-thirds of Colorado. Another area where rainfall was below normal extended from northern North Dakota west and southwestward to the Pacific, including all of California. Parts of the Great Basin and down into Arizona had good rains, well above the July normal.

Farm work was hindered, particularly in the first half of July by frequent rains in much of the country. Many corn fields were weedy because of difficulty in cultivation; in some areas chemical weed-killers were widely used. Many fields did not get the usual quota of cultivation before the crop was ready to "lay by". Harvesting of grains in Kansas, Missouri and adjacent portions of States was delayed by intermittent heavy rains and floods. Haymaking, also, was difficult in much of the northern area, with delays until stands were overripe, or with damage and loss of cuttings because rains prevented curing. In the latter part of July farmers were able to make much better progress and in many areas were again up to schedule with farm work.

The near-record all-crops outturn forecast on July 1 is still in prospect. Declines in several major crops were partially offset by improvement in others. The chief factor, however, was that yields of cotton and of some other crops, for which the August 1 estimate is the first in the season, promise to exceed the average yield at which level they were incorporated in the index on July 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The aggregate volume of current estimates for principal crops is now computed at 134 percent of the 1923-32 base, only 1 point lower than on July 1. Only the 138 percent attained in 1948 exceeds this. Record crops are expected for hay, rice and grapes, while soybeans and tobacco will be near-record. Others much larger than average include corn, cotton, sorghum grain, sugarcane and hops, while oats, sugar-beets, apples, pears and tree nuts will exceed average in smaller degree. Among the crops below average in size are wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, dry beans, peanuts potatoes, broomcorn, peaches, plums and prunes, with buckwheat, dry peas, sweet-potatoes and apricots far below average.

Relatively large feed supplies will be available in the 1951-52 feeding season, including large carryovers and relatively large new production. But the number of animal units to be fed will be largest in several years. Now production includes the 4th largest corn crop, a larger than average oats crop, the 3rd largest out-turn of sorghum grain, but a relatively small barley crop. Hay will be in ample supply, with about an average carryover, but a record cut of 113 million tons. Of this more than usual is alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. Some early July cuttings were coarse, overripe and rain-damaged, but subsequent cuttings have been of good quality. Excellent grazing is available in pastures over most of the country, though there are some large dry areas in the South, Southwest and Northwest. The reported condition at 86 percent compares with 88 percent a year ago and the average of 81 percent. Range pastures, however, are reported in the poorest condition for August 1 since 1946, with a sharper than usual decline during July, particularly in Texas, North Dakota, Montana and Washington. Condition of cattle and sheep is good, except in the dry areas.

Prospective yields were fairly well maintained during July, declining for several important crops, improving for others. Currently, only the estimated yield for all hay sets a new record, but several others are near the top -- oats, rice, potatoes and tobacco. On the other hand, only for a few crops are yields below average -- wheat, sugarcane and boomcorn. The relatively high level of yields reflects not only the mostly favorable soil moisture condition, but also the use of more fertilizer, insecticides and weed-killers, adoption of improved varieties and mechanization on farms. The composite yield, bringing together current estimates of yields, is 146 percent of the 1923-32 average. This is 4 points higher than in the past two years, and exceeded only by the 151 percent set in 1948.

Egg production in July was slightly larger than in July 1950 and 11 percent above average for the month. The number of laying hens was slightly less than a year ago, although 2 percent above average. Egg production per layer was highest of record for July. Potential layers on farms numbered 3 percent more than a year ago and the average, while pullets not of laying age numbered 8 percent more than a year ago and 5 percent above average. Milk production was virtually the same as in July 1950, almost 2 percent above average for the month. With excellent grazing and record heavy grain feeding in poorer pasture sections, production per cow continued at a very high level, setting a new record for August 1. The number of milk cows on farms June 1 was nearly as large as on June 1, 1950. During the first 7 months of 1951, milk production was nearly a billion pounds less than in the same portion of 1950. In July, milk production per capita was lowest for the month in the 21 years of record.

Prospects for deciduous fruits declined slightly during July, but remain 11 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Apples generally developed well during July and prospects now are only 1 percent below the 1950 crop, but 11 percent above average. Outturns are expected to be good in the

East and the North Central States, but relatively small in Washington. A peach crop one-fourth larger than last year, but slightly below average is now being harvested, with outturns good in the East, very poor in Central States and about average in the West. Pear production is expected to be about average and the same as last year. A record crop of grapes is forecast. The sour cherry crop is slightly below last years record tonnage, and the sweet cherry crop is 11 percent smaller than in 1950. Apricots will be a relatively small crop, less than either 1950 or average. More plums than average or in 1950 will be available, but the prune output, while larger than last year's small production, will be below average. Indicated production of tree nuts is 11 percent larger than in 1950 and 14 percent above average. The outlook for the new citrus crop is excellent in Florida, good in California, fair in Arizona, but for a near failure in Texas.

Prospects for summer vegetables for fresh market were maintained during July at a quantity almost equal to last summer and 6 percent larger than average. Larger outturns of celery, sweet corn, spinach, and particularly tomatoes and watermelons are expected. Most vegetables will be available in smaller quantity than last summer, with sharp reductions in summer onions, lettuce and cabbage. Smaller in terms of tonnage, but sharp in percentage, were reductions in green peas and lima beans. Supplies of early fall cabbage, celery and tomatoes, each will be smaller, with their combined tonnage 15 percent smaller than last fall. Production of all 1951 fresh market vegetables for which estimates are now available--about 86 percent of the total--will be 7 percent less than for the same crops in 1950, but 9 percent more than average.

Prospective 1951 tonnage of 6 major truck crops for processing--snap beans, kraut cabbage grown under contract, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, winter and spring spinach--is estimated at 5.9 million tons. This is about a quarter more than in 1950 or the average. Snap bean prospects declined during July, mostly in the dry Pacific Northwest, but the outturn still will be larger than in 1950 and a third above average. About one-fourth more sweetcorn than last year and 8 percent more than average will be available for processing. With a record yield in prospect, tomatoes will be a third more abundant than in 1950 and one-fourth more than average. The tonnage of green peas for processing is expected to total a fifth more than last year and 30 percent above average.

WHEAT: The all wheat crop of 998 million bushels now in prospect, is 72 million bushels below July 1 prospects. The current estimate compares with the 1950 crop of 1,027 million bushels and the 10-year average of 1,071 million bushels. The decrease in production from a year ago in winter wheat, amounting to 100 million bushels, is partially offset by an increase of 71 million in all spring wheat.

Loss of over one million acres of wheat in Kansas and Missouri since July 1 due to heavy rains and floods coupled with loss in yield due to continued wet weather and delayed harvest contributed to the 23 million bushel drop in production for these two States. During the winter and early spring abandonment of acreage was unusually heavy in the Southern Plains States mainly due to adverse weather conditions, insects, and diseases. Further loss in production occurred at harvest time resulting from continuous heavy rains in much of the winter wheat area from Colorado and Montana eastward through Ohio. Unfavorable weather in the extreme northern part of the Spring wheat area reduced prospects for this crop. Harvest is now practically complete in Kansas, Missouri, eastern Colorado, Nebraska , and the central States. Harvest is under way in the more northern States. The 1951 yield of all wheat is estimated at 16.0 bushels per acre, compared with 16.6 last year and the 10-year average of 17.1 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT: The 1951 winter wheat crop, indicated by August 1 reports, is 651 million bushels or 56 million bushels less than forecast a month ago. This is the smallest winter wheat crop in 8 years. Current production is 13 percent less than the 1950 crop of 751 million bushels and 18 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 792 million bushels. The indicated U. S. yield per harvested acre of 15.9 bushels compared with 17.1 bushels in 1950 and the average of 17.7 bushels. The 1951 winter wheat crop is turning out smaller than a year ago because of both unusually heavy abandonment of acreage during the winter and early spring months and extremely wet weather during late June and July over much of the Mississippi River basin. Substantially lower yields are being realized than indicated a month earlier. Yields per acre are lower than July by 3 1/2 bushels in Nebraska; 2 bushels in Kansas; 3 bushels in Ohio; 2 1/2 bushels in Indiana; and 1.5 bushels in Illinois. A number of other States also show lower yields than a month ago. Harvest results maintained the favorable early outlook in eastern States. Prospects in the late northern States of Montana and Washington continue good, even though slightly lower than on July 1.

The continuous heavy rains, floods, and some hail in late June and the first half of July delayed harvest in many Central areas. In many fields in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, and some other States wheat stood for days after it was ripe because the ground was too wet for combining. Weed growth became heavy and some over-ripe grain shattered. Also, low spots were flooded causing lodging of some wheat. Actual harvest returns have not measured up to earlier expectations in a number of the important wheat States. Test weights and protein content are averaging lower than a year ago while moisture content at harvest time has been higher than last year. Harvest is gradually moving into the late northern States where weather in recent weeks has favored development of the crop. Some very good yields and quality are reported from early returns in these late maturing States.

All spring wheat production is estimated at 348 million bushels, 16 million less than forecast a month ago. The indicated production is approximately a fourth larger than the 1950 crop of 276 million and the average of 280 million bushels. Unfavorable weather in the extreme northern areas of North Dakota during most of July reduced the crop there by 13 million bushels. However, in South Dakota, where soil moisture supplies were generally ample for plant needs, spring wheat yields improved during the month and harvest of a good quality crop is under way. In Montana, additional moisture would be beneficial for filling late maturing grain. The prospective yield for the country as a whole is 16.0 bushels compared with 15.4 last year and the 10-year average of 15.7 bushels.

Other spring wheat production is now estimated at 310,678,000 bushels. This is 29 percent above the 1950 crop of 240,025,000 bushels and 28 percent above the average of 242,160,000 bushels. The 12 million bushel decline in production since July 1 is due primarily to lower prospective yields in extreme northern areas of the country. Shortage of soil moisture reserves in parts of Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and the Pacific Northwest States was the principal factor contributing to this decline. Weather conditions during July favored the crop in South Dakota where indicated production is the largest of record beginning in 1919. Beneficial rains were received over most of the northern areas of North Dakota in late July, relieving the dry conditions. Although too late to maintain yields expected earlier, this moisture will greatly assist the filling of late grain. The crop is generally good to excellent over the southern half of the State. Harvest is under way in South Dakota while in eastern and southern North Dakota, a number of wheat fields have been swathed.

Cool weather the first three weeks of July over the Dakotas and Minnesota minimized the extent of damage to the crop in the dryer areas. Yield per acre is indicated at 16.3 bushels for the U. S., 0.5 bushel above the 1950 yield. The 10-year average yield is 15.9 bushels.

Durum wheat production is now estimated at 36,870,000 bushels, a drop of 4 million bushels since July 1. The current estimate is 2 percent more than the 1950 crop of 36,064,000 bushels but 1 percent smaller than the average of 37,386,000 bushels. The U. S. yield per acre is 14.1 bushels compared with 13.2 bushels a year ago and the average of 14.8 bushels. With moisture during most of July inadequate to maintain proper crop growth in the principal North Dakota and Minnesota durum producing areas, production prospects deteriorated over 4 1/2 million bushels in these States during the month. However, the South Dakota prospects improved during the period as weather was unusually favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. In South Dakota, heads are well filled, grain is plump, and test weights are expected to be above average.

CORN: The 1951 corn crop is estimated at 3,207 million bushels, a decline of 88 million bushels from the July 1 forecast. This compares with 3,131 million bushels last year and the 1940-49 average of 2,981 million. The indicated yield per acre of 37.9 bushels is 0.3 and 4.0 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average.

In the important North Central States, as a group, prospective production declined 47 million bushels during July. The lateness of this year's crop, particularly in the western Corn Belt, makes it more susceptible than usual to frost damage. In the western Corn Belt the stage of development of this year's crop to August 1 was about comparable to the 1950 crop. The crop was retarded by wet, cool weather during the first half of July. This was particularly true in Kansas and Missouri and parts of adjacent States where flood damage was heavy resulting in considerable acreages being lost. However, generally favorable weather prevailed during the latter part of July, permitting the crop to partially overcome the adverse effects of earlier weather. Tasseling is reported as far north as southern North Dakota.

In Ohio, hot and dry weather retarded the crop in some south-central and southwestern areas and heavy rains had an adverse effect in the northwestern part of the State. Ohio yield prospects declined 2.0 bushels during July. Prospects are still good in Indiana despite damage from heavy rains in local areas and drought conditions in several southeastern counties. Indiana yield prospects remained unchanged from July 1. In Illinois, heavy rains and local floods delayed cultivation and resulted in some acreage losses. However, weather during the latter part of July was very favorable and the Illinois yield prospect of 56.0 bushels per acre is the same as on July 1. About 70 percent of the Illinois crop has tasseled. There is considerable variation in the Michigan crop, primarily because of weather factors. A yield of 39.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels below the July 1 estimate, is now indicated from Michigan. The Wisconsin crop made slow progress during early July but improved considerably thereafter, with the indicated yield of 44.0 bushels being unchanged from a month earlier. Yield prospects declined 2.0 bushels in Minnesota where the late crop is behind normal development for this date. The Iowa crop is late this year with only 26 percent having tasseled; however, weather during the latter part of July was almost ideal. The Iowa yield of 46.0 bushels per acre is unchanged from July 1. Yield prospects declined sharply in Missouri where heavy rains and floods seriously retarded the cultivation and development of the crop and caused some loss of acreage. The Missouri yield of 35.0

bushels per acre is 5.0 bushels below the July 1 estimate. Ample sub-moisture and generally favorable weather prevailed in North Dakota where yield prospects are the same as a month ago. Prospects improved somewhat in South Dakota where the yield per acre increased 1.0 bushel during July. Prospects also continued favorable in Nebraska; the present indicated yield of 31 bushels is unchanged from July 1. Heavy flood damage occurred in Kansas and acreage losses were substantial.

In the Northeastern States, weather conditions were moderately favorable during July. The crop was retarded in northern and central New York by heavy rains but progressed satisfactorily during the latter part of July. Yield prospects declined slightly in Pennsylvania where most of the crop has now tasseled; prospects are good for silage corn.

In the South Atlantic States, yield prospects declined on average of 1.7 bushel per acre during July. Most of this reduction was due to continued hot and dry weather during the time of tasseling and silking. However, rains during the latter part of July were beneficial, especially to the late planted acreage.

Yield prospects either declined or were unchanged from July 1 in all States in the South Central group. Dry weather was particularly injurious to the late crop. In Arkansas, most of the early corn is in the "roasting ear" to "hard dough" stage. Flood damage was moderately heavy in northeastern Oklahoma where some acreage losses were reported.

For the West, yield prospects are unchanged from July 1. Favorable yields are expected on the irrigated acreages and fair yields on non-irrigated acreages. Colorado, the leading corn State in the Western group, expects a yield of 22.0 bushels per acre--unchanged from July 1.

OATS: The indicated production of 1,393 million bushels of oats is above a month ago, but 5 percent below the 1950 crop. It is 6 percent larger than average. Production in the North Central States, which accounts for about four-fifths of the United States total, is 3 percent smaller than that of last year, but 10 percent larger than average. Among this group of States only Missouri, North Dakota, and Kansas are expected to produce crops of less than average size. Most of the Atlantic States expect larger than average crops, but with few exceptions, the South Central and Western States have smaller crops than usual.

The yield outlook for the country as a whole of 36.8 bushels per acre is 3.6 bushels above average. Prospects were maintained or improved during July in all geographic areas except in the South Atlantic and the West, where slight declines are noted. Five of the important North Central States report smaller yields than a month ago. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and North Dakota show reductions of two bushels per acre, and Kansas shows a reduction of seven bushels, primarily reflecting heavy loss from rains and flood. In most other flood States the loss represented only a small fraction of the seeded acreage. The heaviest oats producing areas were not involved and flood losses for the country as a whole were negligible. July weather was mostly favorable for bringing the crop to maturity in the principal oats producing sections. Late July brought nearly ideal harvest weather in practically all parts of the country. Harvest has been completed in most central and southern areas and is well under way even in the northernmost States.

BARLEY: The barley crop is now estimated at 255 million bushels, a slight reduction from last month. This is 15 and 17 percent, respectively, below last year and average. The lower production this year is due primarily to a smaller acreage for harvest as the indicated yield per acre of 26.1 bushels is only 0.8 bushel below 1950. The 10-year average yield is 24.4 bushels.

Practically all of the crop has now been harvested except in the northern and mountain areas where harvest is now in progress. Rains were received in time to benefit the large acreages which had been adversely affected by dry weather.

Flood damage in Kansas during the past month resulted in a sharp reduction in yield prospects and caused heavy abandonment of acreage. Little flood loss was reported elsewhere. In the important States of South Dakota and Minnesota, production is expected to be heavier than last year because of increased yield in the former and larger acreage in the latter State. However, the heavy producing States of California, North Dakota, Montana, and Oregon show smaller production than last year, with 3 to 6 bushel decreases in yields per acre. Most of this decline was due to prolonged dry weather. Damage from diseases and insects was relatively light this year.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 25.1 million bushels, or about 2 percent below the July 1 indication of 25.6 million bushels. This drop is due principally to unfavorable weather during July in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and a few East North Central States. Yield prospects improved for North Dakota, and were unchanged for South Dakota and Minnesota. These three States produce over half of the Nation's crop.

The 1951 rye crop is 9 percent more than the 23.0 million bushels harvested in 1950, but is 17 percent below the 10-year average of 30.2 million bushels. Yield per acre is indicated at 13.8 bushels compared with 12.6 bushels for 1950 and the 10-year average of 12.2 bushels. Both yields and acreages for harvest were significantly higher than last year in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Yield per acre for North Dakota also averaged above 1950 but production was off due to the smaller acreage harvested this year.

The crop matured under favorable conditions in the Northern part of the main production area. Harvest operations were interrupted by wet weather in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana with some local losses due to lodging and sprouting. Some acreage was still being harvested in parts of North Dakota and Minnesota, with yields in these States running uniformly good. Weather was favorable for filling and test weight was good. Cutting and combining was well along in South Dakota.

BUCKWHEAT: The 1951 prospective buckwheat crop of 4,053,000 bushels is the smallest on record. Last year, a crop of 4,749,000 bushels was produced while average production is 6,976,000 bushels. The smaller crop in prospect this year is due primarily to the continued downward trend in acreage. Estimated production is less than a year ago in all but three States. Slightly larger crops are expected in South Dakota and Illinois while no change in production is expected in Tennessee.

The acreage for harvest in 1951 has reached a record low level of 226,000 acres, which is 15 percent smaller than the 266,000 acres harvested in 1950.

10-year average harvested acreage is 405,000 acres. In the majority of the buckwheat producing States the spring seeding and growing season has favored planting and growth of competing crops and, thus, has contributed to the reduced plantings of buckwheat, which is a short season catch crop. The prospective yield is 17.9 bushels per harvested acre, equal to that of a year ago and one-half bushel higher than average.

RICE: Production of rice was estimated at 43,109,000 equivalent 100-pound bags on August 1. This is about three-fourths million bags more than the July 1 forecast, 14 percent more than the 1950 crop of 37,971,000 bags, and about 37 percent more than the 10-year average of 31,431,000 bags. The crop will be harvested from 21 percent more acres than in 1950 and 29 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 2,218 pounds per acre is 143 pounds below the 1950 yield but 135 pounds above average.

The present outlook in the Southern rice area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, is for a crop of 33,406,000 bags compared with 30,199,000 bags harvested in this area last year. The crop is reported to be in good condition in Mississippi. In Arkansas, much of the crop is late due to dry weather in May. Stands are not quite as good as usual and many fields are reported to be grassy. In Louisiana, rice is reported to be in good condition with a reasonably good yield in prospect. Harvest of early varieties has begun in the Welsh-Jennings section of Louisiana but harvest in general is not expected to get under way until about mid-August. In Texas, the inadequate supply of irrigation water has lowered yield prospects in some areas but very little damage has occurred from weeds or insects. Harvest of early varieties began during the last week of July.

In California, the development of the rice crop varies by areas but, generally, it is reported to be in good condition. There is ample water for irrigation and an extended period of warmer weather would improve growing conditions. Early rice is reported to be "heading."

RICE STOCKS ON FARMS: The amount of old rice remaining on farms on August 1 in the Southern Area is estimated at 25,000 equivalent 100-pound bags compared with 26,000 bags on farms on this date last year.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The 1951 production of sorghum grain is estimated at 157,848,000 bushels, only about two-thirds as large as last year's crop of 237,456,000 bushels, but considerably above the 10-year average of 118,772,000 bushels. The decrease from last year is attributed both to reduced yield and smaller acreage for grain. The indicated yield per acre, 18.0 bushels, is nearly 5 bushels below last year but slightly above the average of 17.5 bushels.

This year's estimated acreage for harvest as grain is 8,767,000 acres, compared with 10,361,000 in 1950 and the average of 6,737,000 acres. This reduction is the result of a sharp decline (27 percent) in Texas, which usually accounts for over half of the total sorghum grain acreage. Acreages also declined 3 percent in Oklahoma. Kansas acreage is up 15 percent from last year.

Sorghum prospects are now only fair. In the Southern Plains States wet weather delayed planting and resulted in considerable replanting. Heavy rains in Kansas and Missouri and parts of adjacent States during the early part of July also delayed cultivation and caused some abandonment of acreage.

In Kansas, the moisture supply is favorable. However, many stands are thin and some fields are badly in need of cultivation. The Kansas crop is late and heavy rains during early July further retarded the crop. In Oklahoma, the crop is progressing satisfactorily although it is somewhat late, especially in the Northwestern part of the State where the crop will be particularly susceptible to an earlier-than-usual frost. In Texas, sorghum prospects are only fair. Considerable acreage was abandoned in South Texas and only fair yields were attained from the acreages which were combined. The crop is still in good condition in the High Plains area of Texas where a large acreage is expected to be combined; but, rain is now badly needed in this area.

FLAXSEED: Prospective production of flaxseed declined during July. The 1951 crop is now estimated at 35,525,000 bushels, 6 percent below a month ago; 9 percent less than last year's crop and 4 percent below the 10-year average. Flaxseed production has declined each year since 1948 when a record crop of 54,529,000 bushels was harvested.

The indicated yield for the Nation is 9.6 bushels per acre, slightly above average but 0.5 bushel below the 1950 yield. In the three important flaxseed States of North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota, where 91 percent of the total production is now expected, prospects declined during July in the first two States and was unchanged in South Dakota. Dry weather and rust largely account for the poorer prospects in North Dakota and Minnesota. Late plantings were hurt the most, with some of the latest plantings in North Dakota not expected to mature. Much early crop flax in Southern and Eastern North Dakota is ready for swathing. In South Dakota the condition of the crop varies widely. Prospective yields were reduced greatly in some fields because of rust, and in others because of heavy weed growth. However, the effect of this loss was offset by greatly improved prospects in many other fields. Harvest is expected to start about mid-August in South Dakota. In Montana and Kansas both acreage and yield losses occurred during July, in the one case a result of dry weather and in the second, excessive rain. In California, where most of the crop has been harvested, the entire growing season was unusually favorable and a record high yield is being obtained.

SOYBEANS: Another bumper soybean crop is in prospect. A 1951 production of 270 millio bushels is indicated from August 1 conditions. This is the second highest production of record, being exceeded only by last year's 287 million bushels. The 1940-49 average is 179 million bushels. The indicated yield of 20.6 bushels per acre is 1 bushel less than last year but well above the 10-year average of 19 bushels per acre.

The condition of the crop on August 1 varied widely by areas and by States. Prospects in the East North Central States are exceptionally good with yields expected to be above last year. Floods and continued wet weather caused considerable damage in Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. A part of the acreage lost to floods was replanted and also some acreage was planted in soybeans after the loss of other spring crops. Many fields in those States are late and weedy from lack of cultivation. Prospects in the Mississippi River Delta are also poorer than last year, since drought delayed planting in some localities and later rains prevented cultivation.

The crop in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan is progressing under favorable conditions. Yields in each of these States are expected to be above last year and at near record levels. Floods in Illinois caused some losses but not enough to seriously affect the State production. Yield prospects are good in all sections

of the State. Weather has been ideal for blooming and early fields show a full set of pods. The crop in Iowa is quite uneven, varying from a few inches tall to heavy pod formation. A portion of the crop is rather late because of wet weather but it made very good progress during the latter part of July. There was some flood losses in Missouri. In Kansas, most of the soybeans are grown on the upland farms and did not suffer as extensive flood damage as some other crops. However, many fields were planted late and, due to lack of cultivation, are rather weedy.

The crop is making good progress in the South Atlantic States. Yields in North Carolina, the heaviest producing State of the area, are expected to equal last year's record of 17 bushels per acre. In the South Central area, yields will average below last year, mainly because of the spotted conditions in the Delta. Conditions in Mississippi and Arkansas are well below last year. Many fields are late and weedy due to lack of cultivation. However, growing conditions were favorable during the latter part of July. The Kentucky crop is in excellent condition with yields expected to be well above last year and above the average. Prospects are good in Tennessee although the yield per acre may be slightly less than the record 21 bushels made last year.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,827 million pounds. This is about 9 percent below both the 2,019 million pounds harvested in 1950 and the average of 2,017 million pounds. An increase of 27 million pounds is indicated for the Virginia - Carolina Area while declines of 136 million pounds and 84 million pounds, respectively, are indicated for the Southeastern and Southwestern Areas.

The acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 2,255,000 acres, 1 percent less than in 1950. In the Virginia-Carolina Area the acreage for picking and threshing is 2 percent larger than in 1950 while the Southeastern and Southwestern Areas are each expected to have about 2 percent less acreage than last year.

The crop in the Virginia-Carolina Areas appears to be in good condition with present prospects pointing to comparatively high yields. In the southeastern area growth is quite variable. In both areas dry weather during early July retarded plant growth to some extent. This permitted a thorough cultivation of fields and the crop generally is freer from grass and weeds than usual. Late July rains caused rapid improvement of the crop though somewhat late in the southeast.

The Spanish crop in the Southwestern area is reported to be in fair condition. In Oklahoma, peanuts are reported to be in good condition. While this crop received excessive rainfall during June and early July, favorable conditions during late July permitted growers to clean their fields. The crop in northcentral and eastern areas of Texas is reported to be in fair condition although some acreage was planted late. Moisture was adequate during early July but by August 1 the crop needed rain. Harvest of the early crop in South Texas began about mid-July where yields are reported to be low due to dry weather.

DRY BEANS: The dry bean production forecast for August 1 is about the same as a month ago. The 1951 crop is now estimated at 16,234,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared to 16,194,000 on July 1 and 16,843,000 bags harvested in 1950. This is the smallest crop since 1946 and is about 10 percent below the 10-year average. The U. S. indicated yield is relatively high--1,096 pounds per acre compared to 1,128 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 958 pounds per acre.

Yield per acre prospects improved in the Northeast area, due largely to the unusually favorable conditions reported in Michigan. Yields in that State are expected to be high. Much of the acreage is vining and has started to blosson and set pods. The weather in Michigan during the first week of August has continued favorable for the setting of pods. In New York there has been some damage from excessive rains and yield prospects dropped slightly from a month ago, although the crop is still in relatively good condition. The Northwestern area shows little change from a month ago. Idaho and Washington indicate slight increases in yield prospects but other States of the area are unchanged from July 1.

Drought in the dry-land Pinto area of the Southwest has severely curtailed yields in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The indicated yield in Colorado has dropped considerably since last month. The crop in southwestern Colorado is expected to be the shortest in years due to lack of rainfall. However, a larger than usual proportion of the Colorado crop is in the northern irrigated area where yields are expected to be good. The Utah crop is near a complete failure, except for a small acreage of irrigated beans. The New Mexico production may reach about 109,000 bags or only one-sixth of average. Much of the New Mexico production this year will be from irrigated acreage as relatively few dry land beans are expected to be harvested. California prospects showed some improvement over July 1, mainly in Lima's as the indicated yield is for "other beans" the same as a month ago. Growing conditions in that State are generally good except for some acreage of dry land plantings which is only a small part of the total.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects of dry peas improved about five percent during July. The 1951 crop now, estimated at 3,729,000 bags, is 25 percent greater than last year's small crop, but is 37 percent below the 10-year average production of 5,935,000 bags. Acreage for harvest in 1951 is 28 percent above a year ago.

August 1 prospects indicate a yield of 1,327 pounds per acre compared with 1,360 pounds last year and 1,230 pounds the 10-year average. Yield per acre improved during July in the two leading producing States of Washington and Idaho which have approximately 85 percent of the total harvested acreage of dry peas.

The dry pea crop had generally favorable weather for growth and maturity during July in Washington, Idaho and California, but conditions were less favorable in Montana, and North Dakota where yield prospects are somewhat lower than a month ago.

TOBACCO: Production prospects for all tobaccos in 1951 are not as favorable as a month ago but the current estimate of 2,249 million pounds is nearly 11 percent above the 1950 crop of 2,032 million pounds. The 1940-49 average production is 1,787 million pounds. The larger prospective flue-cured and burley tobacco crop this year is due to increased acreage since yields are generally lower than in 1950.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,399 million pounds. This is a reduction of about 2 percent from the July forecast and compares with 1,257 million pounds produced in 1950. Dry, hot weather generally prevailed over the area and the crop has been adversely affected, particularly in some areas of North Carolina. Marketing of type 14 is well advanced and marketing of type 13 is now active.

Burley tobacco production prospects are lower than a month ago. However, at 576 million pounds, the current forecast is 78 million pounds above the level of production in 1950. Inadequate rainfall during July was a limiting factor in most producing areas.

Production of Maryland tobacco is indicated at 45.9 million pounds which is almost 3 percent more than forecast last month and about 15 percent greater than last year's production.

Prospective production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos are 60.6 million pounds and 32.6 million pounds, respectively. Production of fire-cured tobacco is up almost 6 percent and dark air-cured nearly 14 percent from last year.

August 1 estimates of cigar tobaccos are: fillers, 66.7 million pounds; binders, 53.6 million pounds; and wrappers, 14.6 million pounds. Some acreage loss of type 55 occurred in Wisconsin from floods and this is the principal reason the estimate for cigar binder tobacco is lower than a month ago. Lower prospects in New England also account for some of the reduction from the July estimate. Production of cigar tobaccos in 1951 is currently estimated to be below 1950 production as follows: fillers, 6 percent; binders, 18 percent; and wrappers, 3 percent.

BROOMCORN: A 1951 broomcorn crop of 38,800 tons is indicated. This is about 13,000 tons larger than last year's small crop of 25,900 tons but 3,850 tons less than the 10-year average. Production in 1949 totaled 44,800 tons. Prospective production is higher than last year in each of the six important producing States with sharpest relative increases in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico where both yields and acreages are higher than last year.

The planted acreage this year is estimated at 284,000 acres, 32 percent more than last season's total of 215,500 acres but 3 percent less than the 10-year average. Percentage increases from last year in the planted acreage, by States, are: Illinois, 11 percent; Kansas, 60; Oklahoma, 33; Texas, 78; Colorado, 10 and New Mexico, 30 percent. The indicated abandonment of 10.9 percent is only slightly higher than average leaving 253,000 acres for harvest. This compares with 186,500 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 265,400 acres.

The yield per acre of brush is estimated at 306 pounds compared with 279 pounds in 1950 and the 10-year average of 320 pounds. Prospective yields are higher than last year in Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and are below last season in Texas and Oklahoma.

The crop in Illinois is making satisfactory progress and harvesting dates are expected to be about average. In Kansas, broomcorn prospects are favorable. Heavy rains in early June washed out considerable acreage in Oklahoma and some of this acreage was not replanted. Harvest of the early crop in the Lindsay area was practically completed by August 1. However, there is considerable late planted broomcorn in this area with some acreage just up to a stand on the first of August. Broomcorn in the Dwarf area of Oklahoma is also late. In Texas, growing conditions have been unfavorable in all areas. Cutting and curing was completed in South Texas by the latter part of July. Drought conditions in Central Texas hastened harvest and most fields were pulled by August 1. In Colorado, weather has been favorable with moisture supplies sufficient for the most part to mature the crop. Growth is much in advance of last year and some harvesting is expected by September 10. In New Mexico broomcorn prospects are only fair. Considerable replanting was necessary and some of the acreage was planted exceptionally late.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Prospects for apples in commercial areas declined slightly during July. The August 1 forecast of 121,338,000 bushels is down about 600,000 bushels from the July estimates. The present forecast is for a crop 1 percent below the 1950 production of 123,126,000 bushels, 9 percent below the 1949 crop of 133,742,000 but 11 percent above average. The eastern crop is indicated at 59,778,000 bushels, down about 1 percent from a month ago but 5 percent above the 1950 crop. Prospects in the Central States improved 1 percent during July with the August 1 forecast at 24,071,000 bushels. This is 34 percent above the short 1950 crop. Prospects for the western crop showed a slight decline from the July figure. The 37,489,000 bushels indicated on August 1, is down about one-half percent from a month ago, and is 22 percent below last year's large crop. Compared with the 10-year average, the East is expecting a 30 percent larger crop, the Central States a 26 percent larger crop, while in the West the outlook is for a crop 15 percent below average.

The outlook for apples in the New England States is very favorable. The crop is sizing rapidly with an abundance of moisture and above-average temperatures. Insect damage is light in most areas, though scab infection is heavy in some localities. The harvesting season is expected to be about average this year. The New York crop is sizing well in all commercial areas. Scab remains a problem in all orchards with infection in McIntosh very serious. The damage is more serious in the western parts of the State than in the Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain areas. Development of the crop is about a week ahead of last year. Duchess and Wealthy prospects are below a year ago, while Greenings are substantially above last year. Cortland prospects in the Hudson Valley are above last season but in the Ontario area are equal to 1950. McIntosh and Romes are below 1950 in the western sections but in the Hudson Valley are above 1950. The outlook for Delicious is about the same as in 1950. The New Jersey crop is promising. The size and finish of early apples are good. The Pennsylvania crop is sizing very well. The fruit is well formed and very little russeting, scab, curculio and codling moth damage has been reported. The season appears to be a little earlier than last year.

Harvest of the Delaware and Maryland crops is progressing satisfactorily. The crop sized well and the season seems to be a little ahead of last year. The Maryland crop is free of disease and insect damage. The Virginia crop made satisfactory growth during July except in some areas where lack of rainfall has retarded growth. The quality of the crop is very good, the best in many years. In West Virginia, the crop is sizing well. Prospects in North Carolina declined during July because of the unusually heavy late drop and the dry weather retarding the sizing of many varieties.

In Ohio, weather conditions during July were favorable for sizing. Harvest of summer varieties was under way during the latter part of July and will continue most of August. Harvest of fall varieties will begin around September 1. The crop in Indiana is growing and sizing very well. In Illinois the abundance of moisture caused good sizing of the crop. In the southern counties harvest of Jonathan will be active around the last week of August and harvest of Grimes around September 10. In the western counties, harvest of these varieties will be active around mid-September. The Michigan crop is sizing well. Insect damage has not been serious this year. Some scab has continued to show up, especially on the McIntosh and Cortland varieties. McIntosh, Jonathan and Delicious are expected to produce good crops. Only fair crops of Northern Spy and Steele's Red are expected. The outlook in Wisconsin is spotted with a good crop in prospect in the Kickapoo Valley, while in the Door County area, production will be light.

The quality of the crop is being lowered by scab. In Minnesota, a severe storm in the Lake Minnetonka area on July 20 caused some damage to the crop. Missouri is expecting a crop 25 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. Quality will be poorer than usual as wet weather has prevented effective cover spraying. In Kansas, fall and winter apples are generally developing well. Moisture has been ample in Arkansas and the crop is sizing well.

In Montana, a small crop is expected because of damage by late freezes. The crop is very clean. The Idaho crop is in good condition and the fruit is sizing well. In New Mexico, the shortage of water in many areas retarded the sizing of the crop.

The Oregon crop is sizing satisfactorily except in dryland orchards of western parts of the State. East of the Cascades, most of the orchards are irrigated. The Delicious crop will be about one-half of the 1950 crop while for Yellow Newtown, the outlook is for a crop about 11 percent less than last year's production. In Washington, most of the orchards in the commercial areas have been irrigated during the past month. The high temperatures for a short period during July probably retarded sizing. The Winesap variety probably suffered most since these trees are generally carrying a heavy set. The Delicious crop is very spotty and production will be the smallest in many years. Sizes, however, are expected to run larger. Jonathans are showing some color. The California crop made good development during July. The Gravenstein crop this year is indicated at 2,153,000 bushels or 331,000 above last year. The later varieties are well spaced on the trees and have generally made good size. The harvest of Gravensteins started about mid-July but has advanced slowly to date.

PEACHES: The peach crop is forecast at 67,772,000 bushels--27 percent larger than last year but 5 percent smaller than average. Production in the 10 early Southern States is 3 times the short crop of last year and 9 percent above average. The North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic regions have crops larger than last year and larger than average while the Central Region has a very short production because of winter and spring freeze damage. The crop in the West is above last year but below average.

California clingstone peaches are estimated at 21,585,000 bushels--10 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. Harvest of early clings for canning started about July 12 and the crop has been moving in volume since late July. Considerable quantities of small sized fruit will probably be left unharvested under restrictions of the industry control program. California freestones are estimated at 10,793,000 bushels--8 percent above last year but 3 percent less than average. Harvest of early Elbertas is practically completed and regular Elbertas have started to move in volume. More California freestones than usual are being canned this year but less are being dried. The Utah crop, at 1,015,000 bushels, is a third above average. Harvest has started and volume movement is expected about mid-August. Washington at 891,000 bushels and Oregon at 484,000 bushels are short because of spring freeze damage. Colorado expects only 260,000 bushels this year, compared with the average of 1,954,000 bushels. Practically all production this year is in Mesa County.

Total production for the mid-Atlantic States (Va., W. Va., Pa., N. J., Del., Md.) is estimated at 8,307,000 bushels--34 percent above last year and 26 percent above average. The season in this area is about normal. Size and quality are generally good. Prospects in Virginia continue favorable and a crop of 1,950,000 bushels is estimated compared with only 837,000 bushels last year and

the average of 1,572,000 bushels. Peak harvest is now expected in southwest Virginia August 9 to 13, central Virginia August 15 to 23, and northern Virginia August 20 to 25. Maryland at 756,000 bushels, Delaware at 423,000 bushels, and West Virginia at 626,000 bushels are each above last year and above average. Harvest is well under way on the Del-Mar Peninsula and has started in most other sections of Maryland and in West Virginia. However, the movement of Elbertas and other late varieties is not expected in volume until the last half of August. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania production prospects are considerably above average. Harvest of early varieties has started in both of these States. New York prospects are about average. Harvest of early varieties has started in the lower Hudson Valley.

The central States have a short peach crop this year because of winter and spring freeze damage. The Michigan crop is only 672,000 bushels compared with 4,800,000 bushels last year and 3,607,000 bushels average. Harvest will begin on the early varieties about August 20 in the southern counties and about a week later in the other areas. Elbertas won't be ready for harvest until after September 1. The crop in Indiana and Illinois is extremely short but Ohio is above average and Missouri is 80 percent of average. Harvest of early varieties has been completed in these States and movement of Elbertas and other midseason peaches will be under way by mid-August.

The 10 Early Southern States produced a large crop (19,356,000 bushels) this year with harvest about completed. The Carolinas were still moving late peaches the first week of August. The Carolinas and Georgia had bumper crops this season but all other States in this group were below average except Oklahoma and Florida.

PEARS: The U. S. crop is now estimated at 31,697,000 bushels--2 percent above both the 1950 crop and the average. The total for the three Pacific Coast States is 25,274,000 bushels--1 percent below last year but 6 percent above average. Barletts in these States are indicated at 18,490,000 bushels and other varieties at 6,784,000 bushels. Bartlett production is about the same as a year ago while other varieties are down 5 percent.

California Bartletts at 11,876,000 bushels are 6 percent below last year but 13 percent above average. The maturity of the crop is later than last year, but by the end of July shipments had reached a volume of 30 cars per day. Demand has been active for fresh market and canners are expected to show an active interest during August. Other pears are estimated at 1,792,000 bushels--23 percent above average. Other pears have not sized as rapidly as expected earlier.

Washington Bartlett production is estimated at 4,290,000 bushels--9 percent above a year ago but 20 percent below average. The late freezes caused a large quantity of frost marked pears this year--a factor which will reduce considerably the quality of the fruit. This factor varies considerably by areas and by orchards with a substantial part of the crop likely to fail to meet the normal quality of fruit sold fresh or to canners. Other pears are indicated at 1,680,000 bushels--8 percent below average. Many winter pears as well as Bartletts will be of low quality because of frost damage. D'Anjous will be ready for harvest about September 1.

Oregon Bartletts at 2,324,000 bushels are 23 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. Picking of Bartletts is expected to start the first week in August in the Medford area. Harvest in the Hood River Valley is not expected to start before August 17. Other pears are forecast at 3,312,000 bushels--

17 percent above average. There is considerable frost marked fruit in the Hood River Valley. Harvest of fall and winter pears is expected to start in the Medford area about August 20.

The important eastern pear States of New York and Michigan are estimated at 1,072,000 bushels and 990,000 bushels, respectively. Both are above last year and above average.

GRAPES: Grape production prospects on August 1 were for 3,244,600 tons, down 1 percent from a month ago but still 20 percent above the 1950 production and 16 percent above average. The present prospect is for the largest crop of record--3 percent above the previous record crop of 3,159,500 tons in 1946. Prospects in Pennsylvania, Michigan and for California raisin varieties declined slightly during July. Most of the other States showed no change or very little change from a month ago. Prospects in the Great Lakes States, at 111,700 tons, is 45 percent below the record crop produced in 1950. California is expecting a record crop of 3,062,000 tons this year.

In New York, development of the crop has been satisfactory except for limited areas in Chautauqua County and the Finger Lakes which were damaged by hail. Prospects in Pennsylvania declined during the month due primarily to the hail storm of July 19 in the Erie belt. In Ohio, the season has been favorable for the growth of grapes. Harvest is expected to begin about the middle of September--about 2 weeks earlier than last year. The Michigan crop has been reduced by black rot in some areas of Van Buren County. Prospects in Arkansas are good. Grapes in Washington are making good growth. Supply of irrigation water has been sufficient for vines to maintain development during the extremely hot weather.

California prospects declined slightly during the month but the total crop still promises to be the largest of record--4 percent above the previous record in 1946. Raisin varieties were responsible for the decline during the month but the 1,698,000 tons in prospect would still be 28 percent above last year. Wine and table varieties are expected to exceed last year by 25 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Conditions have been favorable for the development of grapes. There is very little mildew or leafhopper damage so far. There was some sunburning during July which will probably reduce slightly the volume of Tokays that can be shipped. The first cutting of Thompson Seedless for raisins will begin in areas of the San Joaquin Valley late in August but the main cutting for raisins will not be under way until early September. The high temperatures of July 30 and 31 are not expected to cause much burn injury since the sugar content was sufficiently high to prevent much damage.

CITRUS: Condition of oranges in the U. S. (from bloom of 1951) averaged 72 percent on August 1 with 72 percent a year ago and 73 percent the 10-year August 1 average. Grapefruit condition averaged 44 percent compared with 60 percent a year ago and 63 percent average. The August 1 condition of new crop California lemons is 75 percent compared with 74 percent a year ago and the average of 75 percent.

Movement of 1950 crop Florida citrus continued in heavy volume later in the season than usual this year, but was nearly all harvested by August 1. Practically the only citrus left from the 1950 bloom are the California crops of Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons.

Florida weather during July was favorable for the growth of the new citrus crops. Frequent rains furnished ample moisture and early bloom fruit has sized rapidly. The late bloom of June and July has also been setting fruit.

In Texas, the citrus trees which survived last winter's freeze made slow growth. Production in 1951-52 will be negligible. Rainfall during July was limited to a few scattered showers. Temperatures were high and irrigation water was short in some sections. Removal of trees has continued in all sections of the Valley.

Arizona prospects for 1951-52 are poor to fair. The set of fruit is generally light and most growers are short of irrigation water.

In California, the new citrus crops made good development during July. Moisture supplies continued short in the southern counties and in the southern part of San Joaquin County.

PLUMS: The August 1 forecast for plums in Michigan and California totaled 102,000 tons, up 5,060 tons from the July estimate. The present forecast is 24 percent above the 1950 crop and the same percentage above average. The California crop made good growth during recent weeks. Both size and quality are now satisfactory. Shipments to date are about 20 percent above those of the same date in 1950. The Michigan crop is now making good progress. Earlier, there was a heavy drop due partly to curculio and partly to the November 1950 freeze.

PRUNES: The Idaho, Washington and Oregon prune crop is now indicated at 89,400 tons (fresh basis). This is almost double the short crop of 45,900 tons produced in 1950 but is 25 percent below average. The western Washington and western Oregon crop is placed at 52,700 tons, with Idaho, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon at 36,700 tons. In Idaho, the hot weather has caused a rather heavy drop but prunes are sizing well and on August 1 were starting to show color. In eastern Oregon, the prospects declined slightly from a month ago. The April freeze seriously reduced the current season's prospects, and, in addition, limbs and some trees are still dying as a result of winter injury in 1949-1950. Early prunes--Demaris and Weatherspoons--will probably start moving about August 6, while picking of Italians should get under way about the middle of the month. While most western Oregon orchards have fairly good crops, the continued lack of rain will likely result in smaller than expected sizes earlier. Harvest will start in late August and be active just after Labor Day. In eastern Washington, the outturn of Santa Rosa plums has been excellent. Prospects for Italian prunes deteriorated because of the hot weather. Transpiration was very heavy and the drop of the fruit was heavier than normal. The prune harvest is expected to start about August 15-20. In western Washington the Clark County crop improved during July.

The California prune crop is indicated at 181,000 tons (dry basis), 32,000 tons above the 1950 crop but 6,200 tons less than average. Although the crop is somewhat irregular as to set, in many orchards there are heavily loaded trees. In some localities considerable fruit splitting is reported. Picking in the earliest orchards will probably begin by mid-August.

PECANS: The pecan crop is indicated at 128,100,000 pounds, 2 percent above the 1950 revised production of 125,622,000 and 3 percent above the 10-year average of 124,066,000 pounds. The improved varieties are forecast at 65,970,000 pounds, 8,217,000 pounds above 1950 and 14,060,000 above average. The forecast of seedling varieties is 62,130,000 pounds, 5,739,000 below last year and 10,026,000 pounds below average.

In Georgia, weather conditions have been very favorable for the development of the crop. Damage from scab is expected to be the lightest in recent years. Current prospects indicate a very good crop of Schley and above-average for Stewarts. The crop in Alabama is promising in all commercial orchards. Trees are in good condition, particularly where a light crop was made last year. Light rainfall during the pollination period last spring and a relatively dry summer with plenty of sunshine have been favorable for the setting and development of the crop In Mississippi, there has been very little insect and weather damage to date. Most trees are well fruited in the southern half of the State. The Louisiana crop is practically the same size as the 1950 crop but is below average. In Oklahoma, webworms have severely damaged the crop. However, the crop is expected to be about three times the short 1950 crop and about average. The Texas crop is placed at only 17,600,000 pounds, less than half the 1950 crop of 39,000,000 and only 57 percent of average. This is an off year for pecans in Texas. Prospects are fair in the north central and eastern counties but poor in south central areas. Dry weather has also been a factor in these areas and some insect damage has been reported.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is placed at 43,300 tons compared with the 1950 crop of 37,700 tons and the 10-year average of 25,480. Some of the early flowering varieties are short because of spring frost injury, but trees of other varieties are generally well loaded.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is estimated at 73,900 tons--15 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. The crop in Oregon is generally good. There is, however, considerable variation in the size of the nuts and sizes will probably average smaller than usual. The California crop improved slightly during July. The crop is now expected to total 66,000 tons, 8,000 tons above 1950 and 4,130 tons above average.

The filbert crop in Washington and Oregon is now forecast at 8,660 tons--up 300 tons from July 1 estimate and 1,980 tons above the 1950 crop. Prospects in Oregon are spotted due mostly to the late April freeze. Because of the continued dry weather, nuts may not average as large as usual. Harvest is expected to start around mid-September. The Washington crop is also quite spotted with some orchards having very small crops, while in others the trees are loaded. There is very litt difference in the set of nuts according to varieties.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The August 1 condition of California figs was reported at 91 percent of normal in comparison with 73 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 85 percent. Nights have been relatively warm in the main fig production areas and prospects are good.

The olive crop in California made good development during July. The crop is sizing relatively well. The condition on August 1 was 71 percent, 21 points above a year ago and 16 points above average.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots for the 3 important States (California, Washington, Utah) is placed at 176,300 tons--about a fifth below both last year and the average. California, with 164,000 tons accounts for 93 percent of the crop. Harvest is nearly completed with canners taking most of the crop. In Washington and Utah good crops have been harvested with production estimated at 5,900 tons and 6,400 tons, respectively. Demand was good in both of these States this year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1951 production of sweet cherries was 73,210 tons, up 4,430 tons from the July 1 estimate but 8,670 tons below the 1950 crop. The eastern crop was 11,750 tons, or 2,060 tons less than the 1950 crop. Most of this was due to the smaller crop produced in Michigan. A severe freeze in late November reduced the crop in that State. In northwest Michigan, frequent showers during July caused many cherries to split. The crop in the Western States totalled 61,460 tons or 6,610 tons below last year's production. The California crop was 22,200 tons, down 8,800 tons from 1950. The Oregon crop was 16,900 tons, only 3 percent below the 1950 crop but 21 percent below average, while the Washington crop was 15,600 tons, 11 percent below a year ago and 43 percent below average. The late freezes reduced the crop in these two States.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop in 1951 amounted to 159,000 tons, slightly below the 1950 record crop of 159,850 but 68 percent above the 10-year average of 94,860 tons. The wind storms in early July in Michigan reduced the crop in that State by 6 percent. The New York crop was 31,200 tons, 15 percent above last year and almost twice the average. Ripening of the crop was uneven in the Ontario area and many cherries lacked the dark red color. Cherries generally sized well but quality was not as good as usual. The harvest of the sour cherry crop in Pennsylvania was completed the first week of August. In Michigan, the wind storms of July 4 and 8 caused much damage to the crop. On July 21, another storm caused serious damage to the less protected sites in the west-central part of the State but this damage was less than the earlier storm in the southwest. In the northwest winds caused only minor damage. Cherries were generally of smaller size than a year ago. The Wisconsin crop turned out above earlier expectations. The crop was very uneven with some orchards producing excellent crops while others were poor. The Colorado crop improved greatly from earlier prospects, and is now estimated almost a third above average. Trees were damaged seriously by the severe winter freezes but nevertheless developed a heavy crop of cherries. The crop is at least two weeks late. Quality of the crop is good. The Utah crop at 2,700 tons was 3 times the short 1950 crop and 16 percent above average. The late freezes damaged the crop in Washington, with the production of 3,500 tons 21 percent below average. The Oregon crop turned out above earlier expectations and is now estimated 51 percent above average. The harvesting season was very favorable which resulted in a more complete harvest than for several years.

POTATOES: There was some reduction in the prospective potato crop during July with practically all of the decline occurring in Maine, New York, New Jersey and the Red River Valley. Dry weather reduced prospects in each of these areas except Maine and upstate New York where rainfall was excessive. Diggings to date and August 1 condition of the growing crop indicate a production of 351,186,000 bushels. The production now in prospect is 20 percent smaller than last year, while acreage was reduced 18 percent compared with a year ago. The 1940-49 average production was 410,203,000 bushels. The prospective yield per acre of 233 bushels has been exceeded only by the record yield of 238 bushels that was produced in 1950.

For the 18 surplus late States, production is now estimated at 254,651,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 316,495,000 bushels and the 1940-49 average of 286,967,000 bushels. The yield per acre of 267 bushels now indicated for this group of States is 2 bushels below last year's record-high yield.

In Aroostook County, Maine, potatoes made only moderately good growth during July. Above-normal rainfall during the past month caused some leaching of fertilizer and hampered spraying and dusting operations. In the New England

States outside of Maine, development of potatoes was generally satisfactory during the past month. Temperatures averaged only slightly above normal and moisture supplies were about normal for Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, somewhat above normal in New Hampshire but below normal in Rhode Island.

On Long Island, New York, harvest of Cobblers is under way and yields are disappointing. Hot, dry weather during the latter half of June and the first two weeks of July has resulted in yields considerably below earlier expectations. Late varieties need additional moisture for continued development.

In upstate New York, moisture supplies were more than ample in July. On well-drained soils potatoes have developed satisfactorily but on low grounds growth was retarded by water-logged soil. The Pennsylvania crop made generally satisfactory development during July, although conditions varied considerably between the different areas of production. Digging of early Cobblers has begun in that State and tubers of good size and quality are being dug.

In the surplus late States of the central part of the country, a lowering of the prospective yield in Minnesota and North Dakota more than offset the improvement in South Dakota's small acreage. Conditions in the northern part of the Red River Valley were too dry for satisfactory development of potatoes during the past month. However, the Red River Valley had a good rain in late July, which will be beneficial to potatoes. Except in the northern end of the Valley, potatoes in Minnesota developed satisfactorily as moisture supplies were adequate. In most areas of South Dakota, there has been plenty of moisture and a record-high yield is now indicated. Conditions varied rather widely during the past month between producing areas in Michigan but the record-high yield indicated a month ago continues in prospect. In the upper peninsula of that State, potatoes on low land have had too much rain while good rains are needed in the heavy-producing Montcalm-Kent County area. Harvest is active in the Bay City area of this State and quality of diggings to date has been good. The Wisconsin crop is a little later than usual but yield prospects remain excellent.

In the surplus late States of the West, yield prospects are very favorable except in Colorado where there has been a shortage of irrigation water in the San Luis Valley. Harvest of early potatoes in the northern part of that State is becoming active. A reduction in the prospective yield in Washington was more than offset by improved prospects in Nebraska, Idaho, Utah and California during the past month. Harvest of the early crop in Nebraska is active and satisfactory yields are being realized. In the late potato areas of that State, potatoes are making good growth and those produced on irrigated land are assured of plenty of irrigation water. With high temperatures prevailing during much of July, Idaho growers found it difficult to keep adequate water on potatoes for uniform growth even though the supply of irrigation water is ample. Harvest of the early crop in the southwestern part of this State is being delayed. In Montana and Wyoming, yield prospects remained unchanged during July. The irrigated crop in each of these States made good growth but in Montana the dry-land acreage needs additional moisture. In western Washington, potatoes suffered from the lack of moisture during the critical stage of tuber development. The reduction in tonnage in this area was almost offset by improvement in other areas of the State. Washington growers harvested a considerable acreage of White Rose potatoes during July but the market dropped so low digging was curtailed. This delay in harvest will mean additional tonnage of these early

potatoes. In all areas of Oregon and California condition of potatoes continues very good. The low-yielding winter deal in the San Joaquin Valley has a smaller percentage of the State's acreage in 1951 than in 1950 and this should contribute to a high yield for the State. Digging is active in several summer-producing sections of California and high yields of good quality tubers are being obtained.

For the 8 intermediate States, indicated production declined during July. Practically all of this reduction was in New Jersey, Missouri and Kansas. Harvest of the New Jersey crop became active during July. Yields in this State have been below pre-harvest expectations as dry weather in late June and in July curtailed production. Most of the commercial early crop in Kansas and Missouri was lost by flooding. End-of-season check data for Arizona supported a larger crop than estimated a month ago.

Production of 50,513,000 bushels now indicated for the 12 early States is about the same as previously estimated for this group of States. For these States, the production now indicated is 21 percent smaller than the 1950 production and 15 percent below average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Dry weather caused some deterioration in the prospective production of sweetpotatoes during July. A crop of 38,458,000 bushels is now indicated; 35 percent smaller than last year 37 percent below average and the smallest since 1884. The national yield per acre now in prospect is 8 bushels smaller than the 1950 yield but 4 bushels above average. This year's crop was planted a little later than usual and marketing to August 1 was rather light. As July ended, harvest of the commercial crop in Baldwin County, Alabama was under way and Louisiana growers had just started harvesting some of their earliest plantings. Digging for home consumption and local markets has begun in most of the extreme southern States.

In New Jersey stands are regular and plants are just beginning to "set". The crop was not seriously affected by the shortage of moisture in July in the southern and central parts of the State.

In Indiana and Illinois, conditions have continued favorable. July was too wet for sweetpotatoes in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and yield prospects declined in each of these States.

Throughout the South Atlantic States, July rainfall was generally below normal and yield prospects for most of these States declined during the past month. An exception is North Carolina where weather conditions continued favorable, and yield prospects are very good. The Georgia crop was hit especially hard by dry weather but general rains the last few days of July and in early August should be beneficial to sweetpotatoes.

The crop held its own during July in each of the South Central States except Alabama, Texas and Oklahoma. The deterioration in these three States was caused by dry weather. The past month was especially dry in the commercial sweetpotato areas of east Texas. Condition of Louisiana sweetpotatoes remains good but the crop is later than usual as the severe drought in early spring delayed transplanting.

HOPS: Hop production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California is forecast at 60,323,000 pounds--3 percent above last year and 28 percent above average. Acreage in production in these four States totals 41,200 this year, 6 percent above 1950 and 11 percent above average.

Hops generally made good development in the Pacific Northwest during July. In Washington, hop vines have been growing vigorously and have suffered less from diseases and insects than in most years. Oregon hops in non-irrigated yards deteriorated sharply during July because of continued hot, dry weather and a heavy infestation of red spider. Irrigated hops, however, continued in good condition. The Idaho crop made good vine growth during July although the weather was too hot for maximum yield. Harvest of early clusters in these States is expected to start soon after mid-August and the harvest of late clusters about September 1.

In California, the crop in the Coastal yards is uneven and about a week later than usual. Growth has been slow because of damp, cool, foggy weather this spring and summer. In the Sacramento Valley yards, prospects were improved by the warm weather in the latter part of July. The crop in this locality is a few days late and lacks the uniformity of most years. Disease and insect damage to the crop has been small.

SUGAR BEETS: Prospects as of August 1 point to a sugar beet crop one-fourth less than last year's record although about two percent above the 10-year average. The present forecast is for 10,160,000 tons, compared with last year's crop of 13,497,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 9,880,000 tons. Lower production this year than last is due mainly to acreage reduction in all areas as yield per acre is indicated at 14.2 tons, compared with 14.6 tons last year.

The season has been generally favorable for the growth of sugar beets and yield per acre prospects were good on August 1. With the exception of the San Luis Valley of Colorado, irrigation water supplies are ample and this combined with hot weather resulted in July being a near ideal month for development of the crop. There has been very little damage to sugar beets from insects and disease although there is some complaint of root rot in Ohio and web worm in Wyoming. Earlier damage from hail in Nebraska and Kansas is now largely overcome.

In California recent warm weather in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys has produced good growth, but sugar beets are later than usual due to poor early season conditions. Harvest of the spring planted crop is expected to start about August 10 - two or more weeks later than last year. Harvest of the 1950 fall planted crop was completed in July this year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,390,000 tons, on the basis of August 1 conditions. This is an increase of more than two percent over the July 1 forecast and compares with 6,932,000 tons last year. Yield per acre is now expected to average 19.1 tons, compared with 20.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.4 tons.

Most of the cane belt in Louisiana did not receive sufficient rainfall until the latter part of July and some acreage was still short of moisture on August 1. The drought conditions retarded cane growth and development of the crop is several weeks later than usual. There is some apparent damage to stubble cane from the hard freeze in February. Conditions continue favorable in Florida for cane growth.

PROBABLE SUGAR PRODUCTION: If the present indicated production of sugarcane and sugar beets is realized and sugar

recovery is average, about 2,010,000 tons of sugar, raw value, or 1,878,000 tons, refined equivalent, should be produced this year. This would represent 485,000 tons from sugarcane and 1,525,000 tons from sugar beets, raw value. Sugar production last year totaled 2,573,000 tons, raw value, with 564,000 tons from sugarcane and 2,009,000 tons from sugar beets.

HAY: A small increase over the July 1 forecast now is indicated for the total U. S. hay crop. If later cuttings turn out as well as now expected, this year's over-all yield per acre will break all previous records. Probable total production of 113¼ million tons would be the largest ever harvested. However, with such high yields per acre, farmers might put up all the hay they want without cutting as much as is available.

Later cuttings cannot be made on some of the alfalfa and clover acreage flooded in July in Missouri and Kansas. It appears that one cutting was made on a good deal of the acreage before it was flooded. Better prospects for lespedeza hay partly offset the flood damage in Missouri, but in Kansas the total hay crop probably will be 10 or 12 percent smaller than was expected a month ago.

Frequent June and July rains from Nebraska and Kansas east to the Atlantic Ocean made haying very difficult so that much hay was more or less rain-damaged or had to be left standing until over-ripe. In this area and farther north many farmers who had silos made silage instead of hay from more than the usual amount of first cuttings of alfalfa, clover, and legume-grass mixtures. In a few cases, rain-ruined cuttings have been field chopped and spread back on the fields. On the other hand, the rains that made harvest of first cuttings so difficult in the Corn Belt and northeastern States helped to produce heavy yields per acre and some very good hay has been made from second cuttings.

In the Southeast several weeks of very dry weather last spring retarded growth of hay and pasture crops, but later rains improved the situation and yields per acre in this area generally are above average, but not as high as a year ago. In several far northwestern States indicated yields are below both the average and last year.

In general, production of all hay this year is well above either last year or the 10-year average in the northern States east of the Rocky Mountains but is lower than last year in the Cotton Belt and in the Far West. The indicated U. S. production of all hay is 113,249,000 tons, of which about 45.4 million tons are alfalfa (and alfalfa mixtures), 31.3 million tons are clover-timothy and 7.3 million tons are lespedeza. About 13.4 million tons of the total hay crop is wild hay, produced principally in four North Central States.

PASTURES: On August 1, farm pastures were providing livestock excellent mid-summer grazing but not quite so good as a year ago. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures averaged 86 percent of normal, which has been exceeded for August 1 only four times in the last quarter century--1927, 1942, 1945, and 1950. In the Central Great Plains, Corn Belt and Great Lake States, July rains were abundant and pasture feed was exceptionally good for this time of the year. In the Central and Northern Atlantic area and in parts of the central Rocky Mountain territory, August 1 pastures were generally good to excellent (see pasture map on page 4). Less favored areas include much of the Southeast, the Southwest,

the extreme northern edge of the Great Plains, and sections along the northern and southern Pacific Coast. Severe to extreme drought was evident in considerable areas of Texas, New Mexico, southern Colorado, and western Washington, and scattered small sections of several other States. Rains in late July and early August were helpful in eastern sections, especially Coastal areas of the southeast, and in some parts of the lower Rocky Mountain States.

In the North Central part of the country, pastures furnished livestock the best midsummer feed in more than one-third of a century. In Missouri, pasture condition for August 1 was the highest since 1904, in Wisconsin it equaled the best since 1905, and in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, it was the highest since 1915. These areas for the most part had ample July rainfall, ranging up to as much as 300 percent of normal in some sections. The only North Central State with pasture condition below average was North Dakota, where dry weather in the northern and central parts caused sharp deterioration of pasture and range feed.

In the North Atlantic region, pastures averaged the best for August 1 since 1947. In all these States condition was well above the 1940-49 average, and in New England was far better than a year ago. Pastures were only fair in some parts of east central Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey, where rapid deterioration resulted from hot dry weather the latter part of July.

In the South, pastures were not nearly so good as on August 1 last year as the result of dry weather through most of July. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, pasture condition was substantially below average for August 1 and from 10 to 21 points below a year ago. In Kentucky, pastures were also much poorer than last year, with a section of severe drought indicated on the Ohio-Indiana border. Among Southern States west of the Mississippi, pasture condition in Arkansas and Oklahoma was above average for August 1, but in Louisiana and Texas was much poorer than either average or last year. In Texas, pasture condition dropped 17 points between July 1 and August 1. On the latter date drought was severe in considerable sections in central, southern, and southwestern portions of the State. In these areas, no substantial relief was obtained in the first week of August.

Farther West, in the lower Rocky Mountain and Intermountain States, dry weather continued in July, and pasture and range condition on August 1 remained well below a year ago. Feed was especially short in an area covering southern Colorado, western New Mexico, and portions of adjacent States. Showers in early August were helpful in some parts of this area, but more rain will be needed to supply fall and winter feed. On the Northern Pacific Coast, substantial deterioration of pastures and ranges accompanied dry weather in July. Feed was especially short in the western one-third of Washington and in northwestern Oregon. Pasture and range feed also continued very poor in the Coastal areas of lower California, but for the State as a whole condition was only a little below last year and average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Farm production of milk during July was estimated at 11,829 million pounds, fractionally below the 11,870 million pounds produced a year ago but almost 2 percent above the 10-year average July output of 11,621 million pounds. Production per cow continued at a very high level, boosted by excellent pastures in the major dairy areas and record high grain feeding in the poorer pasture sections. Milk cows on United States farms in June 1951, estimated at 22,668,000 head, were down slightly from the 22,757,000 head on farms in June a year ago. On a per capita basis, production of milk in July 1951 averaged 2.47 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in records dating back through 1930.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Total United States production of milk during the first 7 months of 1951 was 73.7 billion pounds, almost 1 billion pounds below the 74.5 billion pounds produced in the comparable period of 1950.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on August 1 averaged 18.09 pounds, slightly above the 18.04 pounds produced on August 1, 1950, the previous record high output for that date. Production per cow in all regions showed a normal seasonal decrease from July 1 which for the U. S. averaged about 2 pounds, or 10 percent. Production in crop reporters' herds on August 1 was 11 percent above the 10-year average for the date. This followed the pattern of earlier months in 1951, when output per cow has ranged between 10 and 15 percent above the comparable 10-year average for first of the respective months.

Excellent green feed from pastures in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, coupled with continued heavy grain feeding, was reflected in record high production of milk per cow on August 1 in these areas. Exceptionally good pasture feed, with a lesser rate of grain feeding, resulted in production in the West North Central States equalling the record high output per cow for this area reached last year. Milk production per cow on August 1 in the Western States equalled the August 1, 1950 average, which was the record high for that date. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds in the South Atlantic area was the lowest for August 1 in the last five years but was above the August 1 output in any years prior to 1947. Output per cow in the South Central States, while the lowest for August 1 in the last four years, exceeded any year prior to 1948. Nine States, all in the North Central area, recorded new high August 1 production per cow, and several other States equalled or approached the record high levels.

Among the 29 individual States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, only three had a record high production in July. These were Ohio, Missouri and Virginia. Production in New Jersey and South Carolina equalled their July record output established in 1947 in both States. Production in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania approached record high levels, with July output being exceeded in only 1 previous year. In some other States, reduced cow numbers sharply offset the high level of output per cow, resulting in a relatively small total milk output. Oklahoma recorded the lowest production for the month in 20 years of record, and July production in North Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana was the second lowest for records covering about the same period. In several other States, July output of milk has been lower in only 2 or 3 previous years of recent record.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

| State | July average 1940-49 | July 1950 | June 1951 | July 1951 | State | July average 1940-49 | July 1950 | June 1951 | July 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | Million pounds | | | |
| N.J. | 90 | 93 | 105 | 96 | S.C. | 57 | 58 | 58 | 59 |
| Pa. | 474 | 527 | 560 | 523 | Ky. | 236 | 265 | 251 | 252 |
| Ohio | 514 | 553 | 593 | 571 | Tenn. | 230 | 248 | 238 | 245 |
| Ind. | 352 | 346 | 359 | 351 | Ala. | 133 | 137 | 131 | 137 |
| Ill. | 511 | 490 | 536 | 508 | Miss. | 144 | 141 | 146 | 146 |
| Mich. | 531 | 567 | 596 | 561 | Okla. | 261 | 223 | 211 | 208 |
| Wis. | 1,483 | 1,547 | 1,789 | 1,590 | Texas | 424 | 383 | 386 | 369 |
| Minn. | 820 | 760 | 890 | 748 | Mont. | 74 | 62 | 63 | 61 |
| Iowa | 669 | 617 | 610 | 572 | Idaho | 130 | 121 | 126 | 123 |
| Mo. | 404 | 460 | 478 | 476 | Utah | 62 | 65 | 70 | 65 |
| N. Dak. | 242 | 210 | 226 | 207 | Wash. | 212 | 201 | 200 | 192 |
| S. Dak. | 188 | 160 | 172 | 164 | Oreg. | 147 | 139 | 142 | 133 |
| Nebr. | 274 | 235 | 236 | 229 | Calif. | 509 | 554 | 556 | 554 |
| Kans. | 286 | 268 | 284 | 256 | Other States | 1,844 | 2,075 | 2,157 | 2,069 |
| Va. | 178 | 209 | 207 | 210 | U. S. | 11,621 | 11,870 | 12,535 | 11,829 |
| N. C. | 142 | 156 | 159 | 154 | | | | | |

1/ Montly data for other States not yet available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAINS AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain feeding on crop correspondents' farms was down seasonally on August 1 but the current level of feeding was the second highest for that date in 8 years of record. Nationally, crop correspondents fed their milk cows an average of 3.83 pounds of grains and other concentrates, slightly more than on August a year ago and well above average for the date in the 1944-50 period, but 4 percent under the August 1, 1949 record high rate of 3.98 pounds per cow. Grain feeding was at a new August 1 high in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western Regions, where lack of moisture has considerably reduced pasture feed. Favorable growing conditions in most parts of the North Atlantic and North Central areas generally maintained excellent green feed during July and grain feeding was less liberal than in the past 2 years. Seventy percent of the crop reporters' herds in the United States were being fed some grain or concentrates on August 1, which is above average and compares with 69 percent a year ago.

The sharpest increase in quantity of grain fed was in the Western group of States, reporting an average of 4.5 pounds of grain and other concentrates fed per cow on August 1. This is an increase of 0.7 pound from a year ago and is 0.3 pound above the previous August 1 record high. Five States, including Montana, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California, reported substantial increases in grain feeding over a year ago. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, the quantity of grain fed on August 1 was also a record high but the rate of feeding was only slightly above the average of the two previous years.

In the North Atlantic area, grain feeding rates continued highest in the Nation, averaging 5.3 pounds per cow. This was only 0.1 pound above the average August 1 rate in the period 1944-50 but about 10 percent below the record high quantity fed on August 1, 1949. Even though pastures in this section have provided ample green feed, grain feeding has been very general, with 94 percent of the crop reporters' herds in this area receiving some grain. This is the highest percentage reported in the 8 years of record. In the East North Central States, grain feeding continued at a near record level, averaging 4.1 pounds per cow as compared to the August 1 high of 4.3 pounds set a year ago. Crop correspondents in the West North Central States fed an average of 3.1 pounds of grains and other concentrates, which is 0.5 pound under the August 1 record established in 1949.

Supplies of grains have generally been ample and new crop prospects point to an above average feed grain crop, promising a continued good supply of dairy feed grains. Feed costs have continued to increase and the value of a concentrate ration on July 1951 was almost 8 percent above a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for milk and cream have also increased and in the first half of 1951 have been the highest since 1948.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,711,000,000 eggs in July--1 percent more than in July last year and 11 percent more than the 1940-49 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all regions of the country except the South Central and the West where production was 3 and 1 percent, respectively, below that of last year. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Production reached record high levels for the month in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Egg production during the first 7 months of this year was 39,019,000,000 eggs--1 percent less than in 1950, but 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The rate of egg production in July was 15.5 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 15.2 last year and the average of 14.2. Rates reached new highs in all regions of the country except the South Central where it was slightly below the 1948 record. Increases from last year were 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 2 percent in the rest of the country. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was 110.6 eggs, compared with 109.4 last year and the average of 101.5 eggs.

There were 304,656,000 layers in farm flocks in July--1 percent less than in July last year, but 2 percent above average. Layers were down from last year in all regions of the country, except the North Atlantic and East North Central States, where numbers were about the same and up 1 percent, respectively. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic, 4 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Central States. The seasonal decrease in layers from July 1 to August 1 was 4.5 percent, compared with 3.7 percent last year the average of 6.0 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 605,880,000--up 3 percent from a year ago and the 10-year average. Holdings were larger in all regions of the country except the South Central and the West which were about the same as a year ago. Increases from a year ago were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

| Year | North Atlantic | E. North Central | W. North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | Thousands | | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 39,385 | 56,421 | 81,144 | 27,693 | 58,240 | 27,987 | 290,870 |
| 1950 | 50,845 | 57,098 | 83,130 | 27,814 | 53,491 | 30,705 | 303,083 |
| 1951 | 50,948 | 57,439 | 81,797 | 27,451 | 50,432 | 29,541 | 297,608 |
| **PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | Thousands | | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 43,616 | 62,807 | 91,935 | 24,667 | 48,364 | 23,185 | 294,576 |
| 1950 | 44,698 | 62,831 | 90,853 | 24,079 | 39,573 | 23,087 | 285,121 |
| 1951 | 53,348 | 67,795 | 94,811 | 25,831 | 42,222 | 24,265 | 308,272 |
| **POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/** | | | | | | | |
| | | | Thousands | | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 83,002 | 119,228 | 173,080 | 52,360 | 106,604 | 51,172 | 585,446 |
| 1950 | 95,543 | 119,929 | 173,983 | 51,893 | 93,064 | 53,792 | 588,204 |
| 1951 | 104,296 | 125,234 | 176,608 | 53,282 | 92,654 | 53,806 | 605,880 |
| **EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 48.0 | 46.1 | 44.7 | 38.6 | 36.5 | 46.7 | 43.4 |
| 1950 | 50.4 | 50.0 | 49.8 | 41.7 | 39.2 | 49.7 | 47.3 |
| 1951 | 50.5 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 41.5 | 38.0 | 50.9 | 47.4 |

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 are estimated at 308,272,000 -- 8 percent more than a year ago and 5 percent above the average. All regions of the country show increases from a year ago. Increases were 19 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 5 percent in the West and 4 percent in the West North Central States. On August 1 about 51 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to laying flocks this fall and winter, compared with 48 percent a year ago and the average of 50 percent.

Prices received for eggs in mid-July averaged 46.6 cents per dozen, compared with 44.7 cents in mid-June and 34.3 cents in July a year ago. Egg markets were steady to firm during July on top quality eggs, and barely steady on off-quality and under-grades. Prices of best quality large eggs advanced. Receipts of large eggs declined seasonally while mediums and smalls increased.

Farmers received an average of 27.0 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-July, compared with 23.4 cents a year earlier and the mid-June price of 27.3 cents. Markets on broilers and fryers were steady to firm during July, but most other classes were barely steady to weak. Heavy supplies of broilers and fryers were absorbed in an orderly manner. Liberal supplies of hens, however, exceeded demand in most markets, surpluses developed and prices declined.

Mid-July turkey prices averaged 35.3 cents a pound live weight, compared with 30.5 cents a year earlier. Turkey markets were weak in July. Supplies of fresh turkeys increased and offerings of frozen stocks were more than ample. Demand was spotty with purchases restricted to immediate needs.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-July was $3.95 per 100 pounds, the same as in mid-June, which compares with $3.70 a year ago. The July egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CORN, ALL

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Me. | 39.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 481 | 455 | 480 |
| N.H. | 41.8 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 527 | 630 | 616 |
| Vt. | 40.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 2,423 | 3,060 | 3,105 |
| Mass. | 42.4 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 1,677 | 1,520 | 1,716 |
| R.I. | 39.1 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 309 | 280 | 294 |
| Conn. | 42.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 2,022 | 1,935 | 1,980 |
| N.Y. | 36.8 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 24,787 | 30,340 | 31,519 |
| N.J. | 41.6 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 7,816 | 9,558 | 10,340 |
| Pa. | 41.8 | 45.5 | 47.0 | 56,275 | 60,834 | 65,330 |
| Ohio | 49.0 | 52.0 | 56.0 | 169,584 | 174,928 | 201,544 |
| Ind. | 48.4 | 49.5 | 56.0 | 212,069 | 213,790 | 263,648 |
| Ill. | 50.5 | 51.0 | 56.0 | 429,440 | 419,934 | 502,600 |
| Mich. | 35.2 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 59,089 | 64,796 | 68,250 |
| Wis. | 43.1 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 107,906 | 104,304 | 107,448 |
| Minn. | 42.2 | 38.0 | 42.0 | 219,083 | 194,218 | 225,414 |
| Iowa | 51.2 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 533,540 | 463,655 | 494,638 |
| Mo. | 33.4 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 142,318 | 187,110 | 147,000 |
| N.Dak. | 22.4 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 25,856 | 25,042 | 26,972 |
| S.Dak. | 25.5 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 92,154 | 99,296 | 109,116 |
| Nebr. | 27.6 | 37.0 | 31.0 | 210,496 | 250,675 | 224,719 |
| Kans. | 23.8 | 35.5 | 20.0 | 68,239 | 93,188 | 55,640 |
| Del. | 28.8 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 4,042 | 5,256 | 5,635 |
| Md. | 35.4 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 16,674 | 18,920 | 21,840 |
| Va. | 32.8 | 49.0 | 45.0 | 39,743 | 54,733 | 50,760 |
| W.Va. | 35.9 | 37.0 | 44.0 | 11,804 | 9,287 | 10,912 |
| N.C. | 25.6 | 37.0 | 34.0 | 57,934 | 81,955 | 73,066 |
| S.C. | 17.4 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 26,067 | 33,258 | 27,480 |
| Ga. | 13.5 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 46,799 | 57,172 | 62,370 |
| Fla. | 11.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 7,831 | 9,968 | 10,164 |
| Ky. | 31.9 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 76,584 | 78,810 | 83,070 |
| Tenn. | 27.6 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 65,294 | 72,794 | 68,541 |
| Ala. | 15.9 | 22.5 | 21.0 | 46,983 | 64,012 | 56,154 |
| Miss. | 18.0 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 44,756 | 60,473 | 49,896 |
| Ark. | 19.6 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 30,989 | 38,610 | 28,990 |
| La. | 16.6 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 18,747 | 19,918 | 18,288 |
| Okla. | 18.6 | 25.0 | 22.0 | 28,461 | 31,725 | 26,532 |
| Tex. | 16.8 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 62,517 | 65,730 | 44,612 |
| Mont. | 16.2 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 3,059 | 3,838 | 2,790 |
| Idaho | 44.8 | 47.0 | 48.0 | 1,620 | 1,645 | 1,824 |
| Wyo. | 15.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 1,373 | 1,156 | 1,037 |
| Colo. | 19.6 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 15,145 | 14,496 | 13,948 |
| N.Mex. | 14.4 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 2,378 | 1,414 | 1,665 |
| Ariz. | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 359 | 396 | 368 |
| Utah | 31.2 | 40.0 | 32.0 | 756 | 960 | 768 |
| Nev. | 30.7 | 35.0 | 32.0 | 85 | 105 | 64 |
| Wash. | 47.0 | 58.0 | 54.0 | 977 | 870 | 648 |
| Oreg. | 35.3 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 1,404 | 1,036 | 924 |
| Calif. | 32.4 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 2,306 | 2,924 | 2,277 |
| U.S. | 33.9 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 2,980,777 | 3,131,009 | 3,206,992 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Preliminary 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Preliminary 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 25.2 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 8,279 | 12,470 | 11,961 |
| N.J. | 22.8 | 21.5 | 25.5 | 1,440 | 1,677 | 2,193 |
| Pa. | 20.7 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 18,389 | 19,184 | 19,035 |
| Ohio | 23.3 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 46,583 | 46,596 | 34,308 |
| Ind. | 20.3 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 29,474 | 31,798 | 22,935 |
| Ill. | 19.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 28,676 | 27,440 | 34,242 |
| Mich. | 24.2 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 23,474 | 29,666 | 31,746 |
| Wis. | 20.5 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 692 | 529 | 612 |
| Minn. | 19.0 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 2,269 | 1,220 | 1,508 |
| Iowa | 20.1 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 4,168 | 5,500 | 3,120 |
| Mo. | 16.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 22,658 | 24,516 | 25,245 |
| S.Dak. | 14.2 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 3,238 | 3,562 | 5,643 |
| Nebr. | 18.9 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 62,598 | 84,128 | 58,965 |
| Kans. | 15.9 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 193,446 | 178,060 | 126,732 |
| Del. | 19.2 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 1,231 | 1,037 | 1,239 |
| Md. | 19.4 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 6,840 | 6,086 | 6,636 |
| Va. | 16.7 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 8,117 | 7,862 | 8.925 |
| W.Va. | 17.6 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 1,550 | 1,221 | 1,178 |
| N.C. | 15.2 | 14.5 | 24.0 | 6,801 | 5,438 | 9,720 |
| S.C. | 13.6 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 3,135 | 2,184 | 3,500 |
| Ga. | 12.4 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 2,470 | 1,900 | 2,774 |
| Ky. | 15.6 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 5,401 | 3,900 | 3,744 |
| Tenn. | 14.0 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 4,762 | 3,375 | 3,100 |
| Ala. | 14.3 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 200 | 180 | 162 |
| Miss. | 23.9 | 21.0 | 25.0 | 278 | 126 | 100 |
| Ark. | 13.2 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 389 | 285 | 341 |
| Okla. | 13.7 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 73,998 | 43,614 | 40,394 |
| Tex. | 12.8 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 63,486 | 22,712 | 17,325 |
| Mont. | 20.4 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 27,444 | 25,212 | 27,742 |
| Idaho | 25.4 | 24.5 | 23.5 | 18,523 | 19,992 | 16,873 |
| Wyo. | 19.7 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 3,640 | 5,130 | 6,424 |
| Colo. | 19.6 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 33,289 | 38,199 | 30,213 |
| N.Mex. | 11.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3,867 | 645 | 781 |
| Ariz. | 21.4 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 575 | 672 | 600 |
| Utah | 20.6 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 4,798 | 5,797 | 5,232 |
| Nev. | 27.8 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 150 | 120 | 120 |
| Wash. | 27.9 | 27.5 | 26.0 | 46,476 | 56,512 | 53,430 |
| Oreg. | 25.8 | 25.0 | 29.5 | 17,988 | 18,450 | 21,978 |
| Calif. | 17.7 | 21.0 | 17.0 | 10,969 | 13,671 | 9,962 |
| U.S. | 17.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 791,764 | 750,666 | 650,738 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 19.5 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 88 | 115 | 110 |
| Ill. | 22.3 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 203 | 98 | 72 |
| Wis. | 22.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 1,219 | 1,544 | 1,323 |
| Minn. | 17.5 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18,764 | 13,158 | 17,550 |
| Iowa | 17.4 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 219 | 240 | 132 |
| N.Dak. | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 105,369 | 89,418 | 122,250 |
| S.Dak. | 12.5 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 34,280 | 26,690 | 50,638 |
| Nebr. | 13.3 | 12.0 | 17.5 | 1,054 | 660 | 1,015 |
| Mont. | 15.4 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 41,401 | 68,746 | 65,775 |
| Idaho | 30.8 | 33.0 | 30.5 | 12,631 | 17,358 | 21,990 |
| Wyo. | 16.8 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 1,336 | 1,088 | 1,494 |
| Colo. | 17.9 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 2,706 | 1,725 | 1,610 |
| N.Mex. | 14.8 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 309 | 310 | 325 |
| Utah | 32.7 | 33.0 | 32.0 | 2,139 | 2,211 | 2,784 |
| Nev. | 28.1 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 379 | 351 | 480 |
| Wash. | 21.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 15,104 | 11,070 | 16,380 |
| Oreg. | 23.4 | 24.5 | 22.5 | 4,677 | 5,243 | 6,750 |
| U.S. | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 242,160 | 240,025 | 310,678 |

## DURUM WHEAT

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Minn. | 17.2 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 971 | 1,032 | 663 |
| N.Dak. | 15.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 32,575 | 31,306 | 30,362 |
| S.Dak. | 13.2 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 3,840 | 3,726 | 5,845 |
| 3 States | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 37,386 | 36,064 | 36,870 |

## WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

| Year | Winter: Hard red | Winter: Soft red | Spring: Hard red | Spring: Durum 1/ | White (Winter & Spring) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand bushels | | | | | |
| Av.1940-49 | 508,595 | 200,694 | 208,628 | 38,013 | 115,380 | 1,071,310 |
| 1950 | 471,079 | 165,931 | 207,304 | 36,795 | 145,646 | 1,026,755 |
| 1951 2/ | 381,848 | 157,551 | 267,226 | 37,588 | 154,073 | 998,286 |

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1951.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## OATS

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Me. | 39.2 | 49.0 | 47.0 | 3,281 | 4,802 | 5,828 |
| N.H. | 36.4 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 239 | 210 | 205 |
| Vt. | 32.3 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 1,439 | 1,295 | 1,444 |
| Mass. | 31.6 | 33.0 | 37.0 | 210 | 231 | 296 |
| R.I. | 31.6 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 32 | 33 | 36 |
| Conn. | 34.5 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 186 | 190 | 228 |
| N.Y. | 31.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 23,711 | 33,841 | 35,174 |
| N.J. | 30.8 | 39.0 | 42.0 | 1,361 | 1,677 | 1,932 |
| Pa. | 31.1 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 25,331 | 29,944 | 32,565 |
| Ohio | 38.0 | 36.0 | 41.0 | 43,748 | 41,292 | 50,307 |
| Ind. | 36.4 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 48,158 | 52,577 | 55,692 |
| Ill. | 40.9 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 147,533 | 166,218 | 148,006 |
| Mich. | 37.3 | 39.5 | 41.0 | 52,531 | 58,460 | 61,295 |
| Wis. | 42.3 | 48.5 | 50.0 | 113,497 | 141,814 | 143,300 |
| Minn. | 37.4 | 37.0 | 44.0 | 174,751 | 188,737 | 215,468 |
| Iowa | 36.5 | 41.0 | 35.0 | 198,417 | 264,737 | 198,870 |
| Mo. | 24.6 | 31.0 | 23.0 | 44,949 | 55,242 | 30,337 |
| N.Dak. | 29.0 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 64,394 | 59,528 | 56,115 |
| S.Dak. | 30.8 | 26.5 | 40.0 | 86,060 | 87,742 | 125,800 |
| Nebr. | 37.3 | 25.0 | 31.0 | 58,716 | 66,100 | 65,565 |
| Kans. | 24.0 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 34,735 | 21,120 | 16,288 |
| Del. | 30.4 | 28.0 | 32.0 | 149 | 224 | 288 |
| Md. | 31.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 1,237 | 1,870 | 2,006 |
| Va. | 27.2 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 3,700 | 5,200 | 5,525 |
| W.Va. | 25.5 | 28.5 | 30.0 | 1,750 | 1,568 | 1,650 |
| N.C. | 27.6 | 29.5 | 37.0 | 9,021 | 11,859 | 14,874 |
| S.C. | 24.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 16,012 | 18,984 | 18,032 |
| Ga. | 23.2 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 14,113 | 16,119 | 13,962 |
| Fla. | 16.8 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 444 | 288 | 500 |
| Ky. | 23.4 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 2,311 | 2,832 | 2,825 |
| Tenn. | 25.3 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 4,988 | 5,975 | 4,950 |
| Ala. | 22.8 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 5,055 | 4,103 | 3,219 |
| Miss. | 31.7 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 10,679 | 7,719 | 5,845 |
| Ark. | 27.5 | 29.5 | 28.0 | 7,524 | 6,254 | 4,760 |
| La. | 28.8 | 27.5 | 37.0 | 3,224 | 1,952 | 2,310 |
| Okla. | 20.0 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 25,284 | 14,465 | 9,265 |
| Tex. | 22.0 | 19.5 | 14.0 | 30,912 | 27,037 | 7,756 |
| Mont. | 32.4 | 36.0 | 32.5 | 12,486 | 15,984 | 10,692 |
| Idaho | 41.5 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 7,377 | 9,540 | 8,213 |
| Wyo. | 30.3 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 4,155 | 5,134 | 5,022 |
| Colo. | 31.6 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 6,132 | 4,940 | 6,540 |
| N.Mex. | 28.0 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 936 | 759 | 828 |
| Ariz. | 29.4 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 296 | 300 | 252 |
| Utah | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.0 | 1,957 | 2,186 | 1,936 |
| Nev. | 41.0 | 45.0 | 38.0 | 332 | 360 | 304 |
| Wash. | 45.7 | 49.0 | 42.5 | 7,336 | 8,183 | 6,545 |
| Oreg. | 32.5 | 32.0 | 24.0 | 9,778 | 8,992 | 6,072 |
| Calif. | 29.4 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 5,007 | 6,272 | 4,401 |
| U.S. | 33.2 | 34.9 | 36.8 | 1,311,651 | 1,465,134 | 1,393,323 |

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BARLEY

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Me. | 29.6 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 118 | 210 | 155 |
| Vt. | 25.5 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 82 | 27 | 30 |
| N.Y. | 26.3 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 2,750 | 2,550 | 2,550 |
| N.J. | 30.8 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 306 | 512 | 600 |
| Pa. | 31.4 | 35.5 | 33.0 | 3,912 | 5,644 | 4,686 |
| Ohio | 27.2 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 769 | 728 | 616 |
| Ind. | 25.3 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 1,168 | 675 | 480 |
| Ill. | 28.2 | 28.0 | 33.0 | 1,973 | 1,344 | 1,188 |
| Mich. | 29.9 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 4,667 | 3,910 | 3,910 |
| Wis. | 34.0 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 9,930 | 8,856 | 8,346 |
| Minn. | 26.2 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 30,714 | 36,934 | 39,585 |
| Iowa | 25.6 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 2,819 | 1,920 | 780 |
| Mo. | 21.0 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 2,285 | 1,720 | 1,620 |
| N.Dak. | 21.4 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 48,604 | 50,688 | 46,578 |
| S.Dak. | 20.1 | 16.5 | 26.0 | 32,982 | 18,942 | 21,502 |
| Nebr. | 19.3 | 16.0 | 22.5 | 19,514 | 4,864 | 4,320 |
| Kans. | 17.7 | 14.0 | 5.0 | 12,132 | 3,556 | 1,145 |
| Del. | 29.1 | 29.0 | 30.0 | 273 | 348 | 330 |
| Md. | 29.7 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 2,210 | 2,759 | 2,924 |
| Va. | 28.2 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 2,221 | 2,898 | 2,835 |
| W.Va. | 26.8 | 28.0 | 28.5 | 274 | 392 | 342 |
| N.C. | 24.4 | 24.0 | 35.0 | 881 | 888 | 1,260 |
| S.C. | 21.9 | 20.0 | 26.0 | 509 | 440 | 546 |
| Ga. | 19.7 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 140 | 110 | 112 |
| Ky. | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 1,799 | 1,480 | 1,058 |
| Tenn. | 20.1 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 1,729 | 1,221 | 1,007 |
| Ala. | 1/ 19.6 | 20.0 | 24.0 | 1/ 53 | 40 | 48 |
| Miss. | 24.4 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 66 | 25 | 25 |
| Ark. | 18.1 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 149 | 84 | 64 |
| Okla. | 16.4 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 4,848 | 1,242 | 600 |
| Tex. | 17.1 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 4,010 | 1,729 | 636 |
| Mont. | 25.5 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 14,692 | 23,772 | 12,725 |
| Idaho | 35.6 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 11,305 | 13,896 | 11,480 |
| Wyo. | 29.6 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 3,872 | 4,564 | 4,433 |
| Colo. | 24.8 | 19.5 | 22.0 | 16,705 | 9,555 | 10,252 |
| N.Mex. | 20.6 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 658 | 836 | 814 |
| Ariz. | 35.5 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 3,037 | 6,520 | 3,822 |
| Utah | 44.8 | 46.0 | 44.0 | 5,420 | 5,520 | 5,368 |
| Nev. | 35.8 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 778 | 1,050 | 851 |
| Wash. | 35.3 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 6,180 | 8,750 | 5,180 |
| Oreg. | 32.7 | 33.0 | 27.0 | 9,254 | 12,210 | 9,990 |
| Calif. | 28.4 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 40,750 | 57,600 | 40,338 |
| U.S. | 24.4 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 306,523 | 301,009 | 255,131 |

1/ Short-time average

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

## RYE

| State | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Preliminary 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Preliminary 1951 |
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 17.7 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 277 | 360 | 285 |
| N.J. | 17.1 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 249 | 245 | 234 |
| Pa. | 14.8 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 545 | 202 | 160 |
| Ohio | 17.1 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 800 | 665 | 340 |
| Ind. | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 1,207 | 826 | 546 |
| Ill. | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 689 | 868 | 840 |
| Mich. | 14.3 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 930 | 1,040 | 1,040 |
| Wis. | 11.4 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 1,282 | 1,150 | 1,310 |
| Minn. | 13.7 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 2,632 | 2,349 | 3,230 |
| Iowa | 14.8 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 257 | 224 | 150 |
| Mo. | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 488 | 468 | 375 |
| N.Dak. | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 3,370 | 2,808 | 2,565 |
| S.Dak. | 11.9 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 5,390 | 5,250 | 7,995 |
| Nebr. | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 3,593 | 2,415 | 2,079 |
| Kans. | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 805 | 441 | 276 |
| Del. | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 202 | 234 | 247 |
| Md. | 14.3 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 271 | 252 | 255 |
| Va. | 13.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 478 | 390 | 403 |
| W.Va. | 12.2 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 47 | 28 | 26 |
| N.C. | 11.2 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 362 | 207 | 224 |
| S.C. | 9.4 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 156 | 90 | 120 |
| Ga. | 9.1 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 104 | 44 | 72 |
| Ky. | 13.4 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 375 | 242 | 225 |
| Tenn. | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 337 | 220 | 158 |
| Okla. | 9.2 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 691 | 338 | 456 |
| Tex. | 9.3 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 209 | 196 | 105 |
| Mont. | 12.0 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 386 | 250 | 200 |
| Idaho | 14.6 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 73 | 52 | 45 |
| Wyo. | 10.6 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 163 | 72 | 77 |
| Colo. | 10.2 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 732 | 238 | 270 |
| N.Mex. | 10.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 84 | 24 | 15 |
| Utah | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 84 | 54 | 70 |
| Wash. | 11.9 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 246 | 230 | 200 |
| Oreg. | 13.8 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 512 | 385 | 425 |
| Calif. | 11.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 146 | 120 | 120 |
| U.S. | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 30,173 | 22,977 | 25,138 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BUCKWHEAT

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indic. 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indic. 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Maine | 7 | 6 | 5 | 17.8 | 22.0 | 19.0 | 123 | 132 | 95 |
| N.Y. | 117 | 67 | 55 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 2,076 | 1,273 | 1,045 |
| Pa. | 117 | 81 | 67 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 2,260 | 1,620 | 1,340 |
| Ohio | 17 | 14 | 11 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 316 | 266 | 220 |
| Ind. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 136 | 81 | 42 |
| Ill. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 98 | 36 | 48 |
| Mich. | 29 | 17 | 18 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 434 | 264 | 252 |
| Wis. | 18 | 13 | 12 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 266 | 221 | 192 |
| Minn. | 36 | 23 | 18 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 496 | 242 | 234 |
| N.Dak. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 62 | 60 | 45 |
| S.Dak. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 45 | 36 | 45 |
| Md. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 101 | 76 | 84 |
| Va. | 7 | 6 | 5 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 117 | 111 | 88 |
| W.Va. | 9 | 5 | 5 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 176 | 100 | 92 |
| Tenn. | 7 | 14 | 14 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 109 | 231 | 231 |
| U.S. | 405 | 266 | 226 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 6,976 | 4,749 | 4,053 |

## HOPS

| State | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | Production 1/ 1950 | Production 1/ Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| Idaho | 2/ 1,561 | 1,855 | 1,450 | 2/ 593 | 1,855 | 2,175 |
| Wash. | 1,773 | 1,745 | 1,760 | 17,405 | 24,081 | 26,928 |
| Oreg. | 908 | 1,115 | 1,110 | 16,775 | 16,279 | 16,650 |
| Calif. | 1,490 | 1,715 | 1,550 | 12,613 | 16,121 | 14,570 |
| U.S. | 1,267 | 1,504 | 1,464 | 47,149 | 58,336 | 60,323 |

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 39 million pounds in 1949 and 50 million pounds in 1950.

2/ Short-time average.

## RICE

| State | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 | Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/ Average 1940-49 | Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/ 1950 | Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/ 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | |
| Miss. | --- | 2,700 | 2,700 | --- | 189 | 810 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ark. | 2,210 | 2,325 | 2,250 | 6,525 | 7,975 | 10,035 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| La. | 1,723 | 1,925 | 1,825 | 10,000 | 10,491 | 11,242 | 17 | 11 | 10 |
| Tex. | 2,023 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 8,264 | 11,544 | 11,319 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Calif. | 2,988 | 3,350 | 3,100 | 6,630 | 7,772 | 9,703 | --- | --- | --- |
| U.S. | 2,083 | 2,361 | 2,218 | 31,431 | 37,971 | 43,109 | 36 | 26 | 25 |

1/ Excludes California. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SORGHUM GRAIN

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest: 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Ind. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 44 | 54 | 28 |
| Iowa | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 39 | 40 | 18 |
| Mo. | 46 | 23 | 25 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 18.0 | 916 | 472 | 450 |
| N.Dak. | 5 | 7 | 4 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 73 | 91 | 56 |
| S.Dak. | 94 | 86 | 43 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 1,057 | 946 | 645 |
| Nebr. | 129 | 147 | 122 | 18.0 | 26.0 | 21.0 | 2,043 | 3,822 | 2,562 |
| Kans. | 1,283 | 1,754 | 2,017 | 17.2 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 22,479 | 42,096 | 36,306 |
| N.C. | --- | 29 | 40 | --- | 30.0 | 25.0 | --- | 870 | 1,000 |
| Ala. | 1/ 29 | 44 | 32 | 1/ 20.0 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 1/ 632 | 946 | 640 |
| Ark. | 10 | 33 | 20 | 16.4 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 173 | 693 | 400 |
| La. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| Okla. | 698 | 1,014 | 984 | 12.9 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 9,068 | 20,280 | 15,744 |
| Tex. | 3,864 | 6,474 | 4,726 | 18.1 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 69,694 | 148,818 | 85,068 |
| Colo. | 182 | 103 | 231 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 2,634 | 1,236 | 3,465 |
| N.Mex. | 222 | 420 | 391 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 17.0 | 3,509 | 7,985 | 6,647 |
| Ariz. | 48 | 86 | 28 | 36.3 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 1,776 | 3,784 | 1,064 |
| Calif. | 128 | 136 | 101 | 36.8 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 4,721 | 5,304 | 3,737 |
| U.S. | 6,737 | 10,361 | 8,767 | 17.5 | 22.9 | 18.0 | 118,772 | 237,456 | 157,848 |

## FLAXSEED

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indic. 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indic. 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Ill. | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 87 | 14 | 14 |
| Mich. | 8.7 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 58 | 30 | 60 |
| Wis. | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 142 | 126 | 122 |
| Minn. | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 13,929 | 13,255 | 12,991 |
| Iowa | 12.6 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 1,980 | 1,353 | 720 |
| Mo. | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 56 | 28 | 10 |
| N.Dak. | 7.6 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9,801 | 16,102 | 13,968 |
| S.Dak. | 9.2 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 4,168 | 4,527 | 5,380 |
| Kans. | 6.6 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 950 | 189 | 81 |
| Okla. | 5.8 | 9.0 | 2/ 16.0 | 109 | 27 | 32 |
| Tex. | 7.7 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 625 | 1,266 | 64 |
| Mont. | 6.8 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 1,418 | 648 | 336 |
| Wyo. | 1/ 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Ariz. | 23.8 | 19.0 | 27.0 | 522 | 247 | 108 |
| Wash. | 1/ 11.6 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 21 | 14 | 22 |
| Oreg. | 1/ 11.2 | 8.0 | --- | 51 | 16 | --- |
| Calif. | 19.2 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 3,225 | 1,416 | 1,612 |
| U.S. | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 37,186 | 39,263 | 35,525 |

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

| State | ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | ALL HAY: Yield per acre: 1950 | ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | ALL HAY: Production: Average 1940-49 | ALL HAY: Production: 1950 | ALL HAY: Production: Indicated 1951 | PASTURE: Condition August 1: Average 1940-49 | PASTURE: Condition August 1: 1950 | PASTURE: Condition August 1: 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | | Percent | | |
| Maine | 0.96 | 0.89 | 1.00 | 856 | 788 | 900 | 82 | 70 | 94 |
| N.H. | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 430 | 410 | 430 | 82 | 69 | 96 |
| Vt. | 1.39 | 1.37 | 1.50 | 1,417 | 1,397 | 1,545 | 85 | 71 | 94 |
| Mass. | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.70 | 588 | 590 | 644 | 77 | 73 | 91 |
| R.I. | 1.38 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 50 | 56 | 54 | 74 | 64 | 87 |
| Conn. | 1.55 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 457 | 481 | 483 | 80 | 89 | 92 |
| N.Y. | 1.49 | 1.59 | 1.55 | 5,864 | 6,100 | 6,048 | 80 | 82 | 91 |
| N.J. | 1.63 | 1.80 | 1.75 | 426 | 467 | 469 | 72 | 77 | 82 |
| Pa. | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 3,542 | 3,641 | 3,791 | 81 | 88 | 86 |
| Ohio | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 3,722 | 3,994 | 4,326 | 82 | 90 | 89 |
| Ind. | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 2,534 | 2,622 | 2,694 | 80 | 94 | 92 |
| Ill. | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 3,987 | 4,602 | 4,763 | 82 | 90 | 95 |
| Mich. | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.55 | 3,768 | 3,794 | 4,286 | 79 | 90 | 91 |
| Wis. | 1.69 | 1.79 | 2.25 | 6,884 | 7,051 | 9,502 | 78 | 88 | 98 |
| Minn. | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.80 | 6,277 | 5,494 | 7,407 | 82 | 78 | 91 |
| Iowa | 1.58 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 5,474 | 6,347 | 6,930 | 88 | 94 | 101 |
| Mo. | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 4,387 | 4,823 | 4,731 | 80 | 92 | 99 |
| N.Dak. | .96 | .94 | .95 | 3,074 | 3,440 | 3,465 | 85 | 88 | 71 |
| S.Dak. | .84 | .73 | 1.05 | 2,903 | 3,405 | 4,948 | 81 | 75 | 97 |
| Nebr. | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.30 | 4,080 | 5,115 | 6,081 | 82 | 89 | 98 |
| Kans. | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.55 | 2,792 | 3,273 | 3,052 | 82 | 93 | 98 |
| Del. | 1.31 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 79 | 89 | 78 |
| Md. | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.40 | 594 | 644 | 658 | 78 | 87 | 85 |
| Va. | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1,588 | 1,719 | 1,748 | 86 | 97 | 86 |
| W.Va. | 1.22 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 986 | 1,050 | 1,116 | 85 | 95 | 91 |
| N.C. | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1,251 | 1,246 | 1,211 | 84 | 92 | 79 |
| S.C. | .80 | .82 | .80 | 454 | 344 | 362 | 78 | 85 | 68 |
| Ga. | .55 | .62 | .57 | 752 | 604 | 578 | 81 | 82 | 72 |
| Fla. | .55 | .60 | .57 | 64 | 53 | 52 | 85 | 83 | 84 |
| Ky. | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.20 | 2,334 | 2,633 | 2,279 | 82 | 98 | 78 |
| Tenn. | 1.18 | 1.32 | 1.20 | 2,211 | 2,126 | 1,931 | 76 | 94 | 82 |
| Ala. | .75 | .86 | .75 | 750 | 616 | 542 | 82 | 88 | 67 |
| Miss. | 1.23 | 1.39 | 1.20 | 1,088 | 1,041 | 852 | 78 | 89 | 75 |
| Ark. | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1,613 | 1,623 | 1,481 | 74 | 91 | 91 |
| La. | 1.23 | 1.40 | 1.15 | 409 | 441 | 386 | 79 | 90 | 71 |
| Okla. | 1.26 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 1,677 | 1,855 | 1,843 | 79 | 96 | 87 |
| Tex. | .97 | 1.11 | .95 | 1,437 | 1,281 | 1,092 | 75 | 89 | 61 |
| Mont. | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 2,612 | 2,999 | 2,812 | 84 | 93 | 77 |
| Idaho | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.10 | 2,419 | 2,424 | 2,388 | 88 | 91 | 84 |
| Wyo. | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1,262 | 1,150 | 1,248 | 88 | 83 | 86 |
| Colo. | 1.58 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 2,238 | 1,984 | 2,102 | 85 | 64 | 74 |
| N.Mex. | 2.18 | 2.36 | 2.20 | 477 | 540 | 495 | 73 | 80 | 61 |
| Ariz. | 2.28 | 2.54 | 2.40 | 624 | 653 | 610 | 76 | 83 | 72 |
| Utah | 2.04 | 1.91 | 2.05 | 1,165 | 1,062 | 1,046 | 80 | 80 | 81 |
| Nev. | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 622 | 662 | 586 | 90 | 88 | 89 |
| Wash. | 1.96 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1,778 | 1,737 | 1,685 | 81 | 78 | 60 |
| Oreg. | 1.74 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1,927 | 1,904 | 1,784 | 83 | 81 | 66 |
| Calif. | 2.87 | 3.03 | 2.90 | 5,704 | 6,442 | 5,719 | 79 | 79 | 77 |
| U.S. | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 101,644 | 106,819 | 113,249 | 81 | 88 | 86 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## ALFALFA HAY

| State | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
| | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Maine | 1.44 | 1.30 | 1.55 | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| N.H. | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.20 | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| Vt. | 2.12 | 2.05 | 2.15 | 53 | 62 | 69 |
| Mass. | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.40 | 26 | 30 | 36 |
| R.I. | 2.28 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Conn. | 2.40 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 60 | 93 | 92 |
| N.Y. | 1.99 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 794 | 836 | 878 |
| N.J. | 2.15 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 152 | 186 | 186 |
| Pa. | 1.91 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 563 | 661 | 692 |
| Ohio | 1.96 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 896 | 1,115 | 1,222 |
| Ind. | 1.84 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 796 | 929 | 998 |
| Ill. | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 1,306 | 2,045 | 2,385 |
| Mich. | 1.56 | 1.60 | 1.75 | 1,851 | 1,962 | 2,166 |
| Wis. | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.55 | 2,372 | 4,000 | 5,564 |
| Minn. | 2.03 | 1.95 | 2.35 | 2,289 | 2,510 | 4,023 |
| Iowa | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2,014 | 2,638 | 3,046 |
| Mo. | 2.62 | 2.80 | 2.55 | 835 | 983 | 959 |
| N.Dak. | 1.44 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 271 | 501 | 627 |
| S.Dak. | 1.53 | 1.35 | 1.80 | 553 | 873 | 1,550 |
| Nebr. | 1.98 | 2.05 | 2.30 | 1,759 | 2,540 | 3,135 |
| Kans. | 2.10 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 1,753 | 2,139 | 1,928 |
| Del. | 2.24 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Md. | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 99 | 132 | 136 |
| Va. | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 174 | 277 | 294 |
| W.Va. | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 109 | 141 | 160 |
| N.C. | 2.14 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 44 | 158 | 133 |
| Ga. | 1.80 | 2.10 | 1.85 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| Ky. | 2.10 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 504 | 568 | 441 |
| Tenn. | 2.28 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 309 | 379 | 286 |
| Ala. | 1.78 | 2.00 | 1.70 | 17 | 44 | 29 |
| Miss. | 2.26 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 128 | 60 | 47 |
| Ark. | 2.53 | 2.90 | 2.75 | 262 | 203 | 138 |
| La. | 2.16 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 48 | 45 | 32 |
| Okla. | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 689 | 908 | 872 |
| Tex. | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 329 | 388 | 338 |
| Mont. | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1,206 | 1,329 | 1,248 |
| Idaho | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1,985 | 2,028 | 1,988 |
| Wyo. | 1.68 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 585 | 494 | 547 |
| Colo. | 2.14 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 1,352 | 1,208 | 1,249 |
| N.Mex. | 2.81 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 395 | 459 | 412 |
| Ariz. | 2.56 | 2.80 | 2.70 | 523 | 563 | 526 |
| Utah | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 956 | 836 | 840 |
| Nev. | 2.52 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 270 | 302 | 285 |
| Wash. | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 779 | 778 | 801 |
| Oreg. | 2.61 | 2.75 | 2.60 | 696 | 712 | 673 |
| Calif. | 4.42 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4,106 | 4,867 | 4,283 |
| U.S. | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.30 | 33,946 | 41,029 | 45,365 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

| State | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
| | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Maine | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 492 | 442 | 482 |
| N.H. | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 221 | 190 | 202 |
| Vt. | 1.44 | 1.40 | 1.55 | 845 | 752 | 832 |
| Mass. | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.85 | 372 | 346 | 370 |
| R.I. | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Conn. | 1.62 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 230 | 219 | 228 |
| N.Y. | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 4,059 | 4,096 | 4,096 |
| N.J. | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 186 | 195 | 195 |
| Pa. | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 2,738 | 2,790 | 2,919 |
| Ohio | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 2,528 | 2,676 | 2,903 |
| Ind. | 1.22 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1,199 | 1,378 | 1,375 |
| Ill. | 1.33 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1,858 | 2,097 | 1,971 |
| Mich. | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1,600 | 1,424 | 1,595 |
| Wis. | 1.52 | 1.45 | 1.85 | 3,997 | 2,562 | 3,269 |
| Minn. | 1.44 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 1,559 | 1,174 | 1,504 |
| Iowa | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 2,905 | 3,474 | 3,697 |
| Mo. | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1,205 | 1,429 | 1,340 |
| N.Dak. | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| S.Dak. | 1.14 | .90 | 1.25 | 16 | 32 | 40 |
| Nebr. | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 36 | 117 | 122 |
| Kans. | 1.27 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 93 | 185 | 166 |
| Del. | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 40 | 38 | 39 |
| Md. | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 371 | 371 | 413 |
| Va. | 1.22 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 584 | 637 | 625 |
| W.Va. | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 520 | 548 | 575 |
| N.C. | 1.16 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 94 | 122 | 110 |
| Ga. | .90 | .85 | .90 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Ky. | 1.24 | 1.30 | 1.15 | 512 | 532 | 489 |
| Tenn. | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 213 | 219 | 191 |
| Ala. | .89 | 1.00 | .80 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Miss. | 1.16 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 14 | 19 | 16 |
| Ark. | 1.14 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 31 | 41 | 43 |
| La. | 1.06 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 23 | 30 | 28 |
| Mont. | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 265 | 300 | 295 |
| Idaho | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 148 | 128 | 125 |
| Wyo. | 1.21 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 98 | 92 | 114 |
| Colo. | 1.47 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 233 | 195 | 218 |
| N.Mex. | 1.36 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| Utah | 1.69 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 43 | 35 | 45 |
| Nev. | 1.41 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 42 | 51 | 54 |
| Wash. | 2.13 | 2.05 | 1.95 | 393 | 375 | 347 |
| Oreg. | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.55 | 209 | 196 | 174 |
| Calif. | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.90 | 70 | 68 | 74 |
| U.S. | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 30,098 | 29,636 | 31,336 |

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

## LESPEDEZA HAY

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Ohio | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| Ind. | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 103 | 102 | 94 |
| Ill. | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 109 | 132 | 145 |
| Mo. | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1,541 | 1,817 | 1,801 |
| Kans. | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 90 | 138 | 138 |
| Del. | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 16 | 20 | 18 |
| Md. | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 42 | 64 | 64 |
| Va. | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 505 | 503 | 495 |
| W.Va. | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 26 | 23 | 24 |
| N.C. | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 526 | 476 | 455 |
| S.C. | .92 | .80 | .80 | 174 | 165 | 185 |
| Ga. | .86 | .90 | .80 | 151 | 156 | 161 |
| Ky. | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 885 | 1,110 | 1,016 |
| Tenn. | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1,268 | 1,164 | 1,088 |
| Ala. | .86 | .95 | .80 | 97 | 104 | 105 |
| Miss. | 1.19 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 366 | 390 | 306 |
| Ark. | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 718 | 882 | 856 |
| La. | 1.26 | 1.40 | 1.10 | 124 | 134 | 117 |
| Okla. | 1.08 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 88 | 204 | 206 |
| U.S. | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 6,839 | 7,598 | 7,288 |

## WILD HAY

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Wis. | 1.17 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 138 | 106 | 86 |
| Minn. | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1,480 | 1,129 | 1,174 |
| Iowa | 1.17 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 116 | 76 | 72 |
| Mo. | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 178 | 160 | 168 |
| N.Dak. | .88 | .85 | .85 | 2,074 | 2,312 | 2,289 |
| S.Dak. | .72 | .60 | .80 | 2,040 | 2,204 | 2,880 |
| Nebr. | .72 | .75 | .85 | 2,027 | 2,255 | 2,556 |
| Kans. | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 700 | 695 | 725 |
| Ark. | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 201 | 211 | 186 |
| Okla. | 1.14 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 490 | 455 | 458 |
| Tex. | 1.04 | 1.05 | .80 | 185 | 163 | 124 |
| Mont. | .86 | .80 | .80 | 706 | 790 | 790 |
| Idaho | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 158 | 169 | 169 |
| Wyo. | .84 | .80 | .80 | 415 | 394 | 386 |
| Colo. | 1.00 | .90 | .95 | 444 | 384 | 434 |
| N.Mex. | .80 | .65 | .65 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Ariz. | .84 | .70 | .85 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Utah | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 117 | 132 | 124 |
| Nev. | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 273 | 267 | 211 |
| Wash. | 1.19 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 54 | 52 | 44 |
| Oreg. | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 316 | 320 | 320 |
| Calif. | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 222 | 221 | 232 |
| 22 States | .89 | .83 | .91 | 12,351 | 12,509 | 13,441 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

| State | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 15.3 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 154 | 108 | 144 |
| N.J. | 15.7 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 174 | 266 | 252 |
| Pa. | 15.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 359 | 289 | 255 |
| Ohio | 19.6 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 18,552 | 23,232 | 24,728 |
| Ind. | 18.9 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 25,013 | 35,002 | 36,800 |
| Ill. | 21.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 68,424 | 94,752 | 86,534 |
| Mich. | 17.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 1,593 | 2,282 | 2,300 |
| Wis. | 14.3 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 497 | 348 | 330 |
| Minn. | 15.5 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 7,221 | 16,384 | 18,241 |
| Iowa | 19.9 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 30,709 | 42,262 | 31,540 |
| Mo. | 15.8 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 9,730 | 27,393 | 23,778 |
| N.Dak. | 1/ 11.1 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 1/ 86 | 430 | 378 |
| S.Dak. | 14.0 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 260 | 825 | 976 |
| Nebr. | 16.8 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 436 | 1,104 | 920 |
| Kans. | 11.7 | 18.0 | 11.0 | 2,050 | 6,462 | 5,566 |
| Del. | 12.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 465 | 644 | 602 |
| Md. | 13.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 439 | 656 | 908 |
| Va. | 15.2 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 1,277 | 2,527 | 2,772 |
| W.Va. | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| N.C. | 12.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 2,921 | 5,117 | 5,066 |
| S.C. | 8.4 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 132 | 528 | 594 |
| Ga. | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 83 | 204 | 255 |
| Fla. | --- | --- | 18.0 | --- | --- | 108 |
| Ky. | 15.8 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 1,293 | 1,890 | 2,680 |
| Tenn. | 14.6 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 877 | 3,150 | 3,520 |
| Ala. | 12.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 468 | 1,620 | 2,052 |
| Miss. | 13.5 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 1,362 | 6,768 | 6,246 |
| Ark. | 15.3 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 3,506 | 11,676 | 11,020 |
| La. | 13.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 378 | 720 | 810 |
| Okla. | 8.0 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 60 | 357 | 675 |
| U.S. | 19.0 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 178,567 | 287,010 | 270,064 |

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | |
| Maine | 966 | 900 | 1,050 | 64 | 45 | 63 |
| New York | 1,011 | 1,030 | 1,100 | 1,344 | 1,349 | 1,298 |
| Michigan | 833 | 950 | 1,030 | 4,490 | 3,990 | 4,110 |
| Total N.E. | 867 | 968 | 1,046 | 5,934 | 5,384 | 5,471 |
| Nebraska | 1,537 | 1,650 | 1,400 | 863 | 990 | 840 |
| Montana | 1,236 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 311 | 210 | 195 |
| Idaho | 1,617 | 1,850 | 1,620 | 2,213 | 2,460 | 2,236 |
| Wyoming | 1,333 | 1,350 | 1,300 | 1,133 | 932 | 884 |
| Washington | 1,220 | 1,880 | 1,900 | 56 | 226 | 247 |
| Total N.W. | 1,482 | 1,667 | 1,497 | 4,591 | 4,818 | 4,402 |
| Colorado | 648 | 760 | 650 | 2,039 | 1,816 | 1,554 |
| New Mexico | 332 | 270 | 160 | 661 | 205 | 109 |
| Arizona | 512 | 500 | 450 | 68 | 60 | 40 |
| Utah | 581 | 280 | 60 | 43 | 28 | 5 |
| Total S.W. | 537 | 626 | 526 | 2,814 | 2,109 | 1,708 |
| California: | | | | | | |
| Standard Lima | 1,355 | 1,875 | 1,700 | 1,198 | 1,331 | 1,173 |
| Baby Lima | 1,502 | 1,708 | 1,600 | 1,059 | 1,230 | 960 |
| Other | 1,213 | 1,173 | 1,200 | 2,404 | 1,971 | 2,520 |
| Total Calif. | 1,306 | 1,457 | 1,373 | 4,661 | 4,532 | 4,653 |
| United States | 958 | 1,122 | 1,096 | 18,000 | 16,843 | 16,234 |

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | |
| Minn. | 3/ 874 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 3/ 41 | 33 | 30 |
| N.Dak. | 3/1,149 | 800 | 850 | 3/ 127 | 16 | 42 |
| Mont. | 1,166 | 1,400 | 1,250 | 348 | 84 | 75 |
| Idaho | 1,228 | 1,450 | 1,350 | 1,716 | 870 | 999 |
| Wyo. | 3/1,114 | 1,250 | 1,200 | 3/ 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Colo. | 884 | 950 | 750 | 199 | 95 | 75 |
| Wash. | 1,298 | 1,420 | 1,400 | 3,027 | 1,605 | 2,296 |
| Oreg. | 1,308 | 1,150 | 1,000 | 343 | 161 | 140 |
| Calif. | 3/1,023 | 1,000 | 1,600 | 3/ 200 | 90 | 48 |
| U.S. | 1,230 | 1,360 | 1,327 | 5,935 | 2,979 | 3,729 |

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

| State | Acreage 1/ Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage 1/ Harvested 1950 | Acreage 1/ For harvest, 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| Va. | 152 | 146 | 146 | 1,240 | 1,535 | 1,500 | 188,021 | 224,110 | 219,000 |
| N.C. | 279 | 231 | 238 | 1,122 | 1,065 | 1,170 | 311,000 | 246,015 | 278,460 |
| Tenn. | 8 | 5 | 5 | 782 | 800 | 780 | 5,960 | 4,000 | 3,900 |
| TOTAL | 438 | 382 | 389 | 1,157 | 1,241 | 1,289 | 504,981 | 474,125 | 501,360 |
| S.C. | 31 | 20 | 17 | 614 | 790 | 725 | 18,696 | 15,800 | 12,325 |
| Ga. | 985 | 735 | 735 | 708 | 925 | 815 | 690,583 | 679,875 | 599,025 |
| Fla. | 98 | 72 | 72 | 664 | 820 | 750 | 64,736 | 59,040 | 54,000 |
| Ala. | 446 | 332 | 319 | 705 | 980 | 875 | 310,160 | 325,360 | 279,125 |
| Miss. | 22 | 13 | 12 | 353 | 425 | 400 | 7,695 | 5,525 | 4,800 |
| TOTAL | 1,582 | 1,172 | 1,155 | 698 | 926 | 822 | 1,091,870 | 1,085,600 | 949,275 |
| Ark. | 18 | 7 | 7 | 382 | 475 | 450 | 6,470 | 3,325 | 3,150 |
| La. | 9 | 3 | 3 | 326 | 340 | 325 | 2,896 | 1,020 | 975 |
| Okla. | 204 | 216 | 229 | 494 | 580 | 580 | 98,328 | 125,280 | 132,820 |
| Texas | 664 | 490 | 466 | 473 | 660 | 500 | 303,934 | 323,400 | 233,000 |
| N.Mex. | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1,062 | 935 | 1,000 | 8,483 | 6,545 | 6,000 |
| TOTAL | 903 | 723 | 711 | 480 | 636 | 529 | 420,111 | 459,570 | 375,945 |
| U.S. | 2,923 | 2,277 | 2,255 | 704 | 887 | 810 | 2,016,962 | 2,019,295 | 1,826,580 |

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

## TOBACCO

| State | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| Mass. | 1,581 | 1,668 | 1,612 | 10,353 | 13,675 | 11,764 |
| Conn. | 1,359 | 1,428 | 1,375 | 23,688 | 27,412 | 24,618 |
| N.Y. | 1,335 | 1,400 | 1,375 | 1,076 | 700 | 688 |
| Pa. | 1,461 | 1,550 | 1,575 | 52,486 | 61,365 | 58,752 |
| Ohio | 1,134 | 1,195 | 1,286 | 24,361 | 24,610 | 26,100 |
| Ind. | 1,187 | 1,272 | 1,250 | 11,675 | 12,850 | 13,870 |
| Wis. | 1,484 | 1,452 | 1,312 | 32,968 | 30,645 | 23,478 |
| Minn. | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 709 | 520 | 390 |
| Mo. | 1,058 | 1,100 | 1,050 | 6,047 | 5,390 | 5,250 |
| Kans. | 1,010 | 1,200 | 910 | 254 | 240 | 182 |
| Md. | 762 | 800 | 900 | 32,966 | 40,000 | 45,900 |
| Va. | 1,074 | 1,393 | 1,327 | 131,971 | 165,496 | 175,762 |
| W.Va. | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,150 | 3,208 | 3,379 | 3,680 |
| N.C. | 1,087 | 1,347 | 1,282 | 701,601 | 875,990 | 951,795 |
| S.C. | 1,105 | 1,320 | 1,325 | 121,759 | 150,480 | 172,250 |
| Ga. | 1,030 | 1,096 | 1,220 | 90,527 | 102,120 | 135,564 |
| Fla. | 949 | 1,048 | 1,098 | 19,296 | 23,268 | 27,447 |
| Ky. | 1,095 | 1,122 | 1,190 | 395,536 | 361,655 | 428,235 |
| Tenn. | 1,151 | 1,270 | 1,284 | 126,185 | 132,105 | 142,955 |
| Ala. | 830 | 1,000 | 900 | 306 | 400 | 360 |
| La. | 496 | 375 | 600 | 166 | 150 | 240 |
| U.S. | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,260 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | 2,249,280 |

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

| Class and type | Type No. | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| CLASS 1, FLUE CURED: | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 11 | 1,048 | 1,375 | 1,300 | 98,693 | 129,250 | 137,800 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 1,012 | 1,300 | 1,175 | 252,033 | 330,200 | 337,225 |
| Total Old Belt | 11 | 1,022 | 1,320 | 1,209 | 350,726 | 459,450 | 475,025 |
| Total Eastern N.C. Belt | 12 | 1,133 | 1,380 | 1,350 | 353,596 | 423,660 | 476,550 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 1,112 | 1,320 | 1,300 | 82,976 | 104,280 | 118,300 |
| South Carolina | 13 | 1,105 | 1,320 | 1,325 | 121,759 | 150,480 | 172,250 |
| Total South Carolina Belt | 13 | 1,108 | 1,320 | 1,315 | 204,735 | 254,760 | 290,550 |
| Georgia | 14 | 1,030 | 1,095 | 1,220 | 89,584 | 100,740 | 134,200 |
| Florida | 14 | 920 | 1,015 | 1,070 | 15,644 | 18,270 | 22,363 |
| Alabama | 14 | 830 | 1,000 | 900 | 274 | 400 | 360 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Belt | 14 | 1,011 | 1,082 | 1,195 | 105,502 | 119,410 | 156,923 |
| Total All Flue-Cured Types | 11-14 | 1,074 | 1,312 | 1,274 | 1,014,559 | 1,257,280 | 1,399,048 |
| CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED: | | | | | | | |
| Total Virginia Belt | 21 | 966 | 1,310 | 1,275 | 13,531 | 12,838 | 12,750 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 1,022 | 950 | 1,075 | 13,393 | 9,310 | 10,535 |
| Tennessee | 22 | 1,078 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 31,408 | 23,880 | 24,875 |
| Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt | 22 | 1,061 | 1,118 | 1,192 | 44,800 | 33,190 | 35,410 |
| Kentucky | 23 | 1,008 | 850 | 1,050 | 15,652 | 9,265 | 10,290 |
| Tennessee | 23 | 1,020 | 900 | 1,100 | 3,540 | 2,160 | 2,200 |
| Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt | 23 | 1,011 | 859 | 1,058 | 19,192 | 11,425 | 12,490 |
| Total All Fire-Cured Types | 21-23 | 1/1,030 | 1,088 | 1,178 | 1/77,702 | 57,453 | 60,650 |
| CLASS 3, AIR-CURED: | | | | | | | |
| 3A Light Air-cured | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 31 | 1,074 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 14,872 | 14,080 | 17,400 |
| Indiana | 31 | 1,190 | 1,275 | 1,250 | 11,486 | 12,750 | 13,750 |
| Missouri | 31 | 1,058 | 1,100 | 1,050 | 6,047 | 5,390 | 5,250 |
| Kansas | 31 | 1,010 | 1,200 | 910 | 254 | 240 | 182 |
| Virginia | 31 | 1,444 | 1,680 | 1,650 | 16,927 | 19,824 | 21,450 |
| West Virginia | 31 | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,150 | 3,208 | 3,379 | 3,680 |
| North Carolina | 31 | 1,354 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 12,996 | 17,850 | 19,720 |
| Kentucky | 31 | 1,105 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 335,494 | 322,000 | 382,800 |
| Tennessee | 31 | 1,192 | 1,310 | 1,300 | 86,544 | 102,180 | 111,800 |
| Total Burley Belt | 31 | 1,135 | 1,210 | 1,243 | 487,860 | 497,693 | 576,032 |
| Total Southern Maryland Belt | 32 | 762 | 800 | 900 | 32,966 | 40,000 | 45,900 |
| Total All Light Air-cured | 31-32 | 1,101 | 1,166 | 1,209 | 520,825 | 537,693 | 621,932 |

| Class and type | Type No. | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| 3B Dark Air-cured | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | 35 | 1,036 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 189 | 100 | 120 |
| Kentucky | 35 | 1,086 | 950 | 1,150 | 16,546 | 11,780 | 14,720 |
| Tennessee | 35 | 1,074 | 1,050 | 1,200 | 4,693 | 3,885 | 4,080 |
| Total One Sucker | 35 | 1,082 | 973 | 1,161 | 21,429 | 15,765 | 18,920 |
| Total Green River Belt (Ky.) | 36 | 1,044 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 14,273 | 9,300 | 9,890 |
| Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt | 37 | 918 | 1,120 | 1,075 | 2,820 | 3,584 | 3,762 |
| Total All Dark Air-cured | 35-37 | 1,064 | 998 | 1,147 | 38,521 | 28,649 | 32,572 |
| CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER: | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Seedleaf | 41 | 1,460 | 1,550 | 1,575 | 51,815 | 60,605 | 57,960 |
| Total Miami Valley (Ohio) | 42-44 | 1,236 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 9,489 | 10,530 | 8,700 |
| Total, Cigar Filler Types | 41-44 | 1,415 | 1,517 | 1,565 | 61,303 | 71,135 | 66,660 |
| CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER: | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 51 | 1,631 | 1,660 | 1,640 | 163 | 166 | 164 |
| Connecticut | 51 | 1,596 | 1,630 | 1,610 | 13,043 | 16,300 | 14,490 |
| Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf | 51 | 1,596 | 1,630 | 1,610 | 13,206 | 16,466 | 14,654 |
| Massachusetts | 52 | 1,727 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 8,760 | 11,520 | 9,900 |
| Connecticut | 52 | 1,620 | 1,660 | 1,680 | 4,248 | 4,482 | 3,696 |
| Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed | 52 | 1,690 | 1,758 | 1,766 | 13,009 | 16,002 | 13,596 |
| New York | 53 | 1,335 | 1,400 | 1,375 | 1,076 | 700 | 688 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 1,564 | 1,520 | 1,585 | 672 | 760 | 792 |
| Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed | 53 | 1,421 | 1,460 | 1,480 | 1,748 | 1,460 | 1,480 |
| Total Southern Wisconsin | 54 | 1,464 | 1,430 | 1,470 | 15,731 | 13,299 | 10,878 |
| Wisconsin | 55 | 1,502 | 1,470 | 1,200 | 17,236 | 17,346 | 12,600 |
| Minnesota | 55 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 709 | 520 | 390 |
| Total Northern Wisconsin | 55 | 1,490 | 1,464 | 1,203 | 17,946 | 17,866 | 12,990 |
| Total Cigar Binder Types | 51-55 | 2/1,536 | 1,561 | 1,489 | 2/62,086 | 65,093 | 53,598 |
| CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 61 | 1,020 | 1,170 | 1,000 | 1,429 | 1,989 | 1,700 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 960 | 1,020 | 960 | 6,396 | 6,630 | 6,432 |
| Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown | 61 | 970 | 1,051 | 968 | 7,825 | 8,619 | 8,132 |
| Georgia | 62 | 1,046 | 1,150 | 1,240 | 800 | 1,380 | 1,364 |
| Florida | 62 | 1,086 | 1,190 | 1,240 | 3,349 | 4,998 | 5,084 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown | 62 | 1,078 | 1,181 | 1,240 | 4,149 | 6,378 | 6,448 |
| Total Cigar Wrapper Types | 61-62 | 1,004 | 1,103 | 1,072 | 11,974 | 14,997 | 14,580 |
| Total All Cigar Types | 41-62 | 1,415 | 1,480 | 1,462 | 135,364 | 151,225 | 134,838 |
| CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana Perique | 72 | 496 | 375 | 600 | 166 | 150 | 240 |
| United States | All | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,260 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | 2,249,280 |

1/ Includes type 24.
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

## BROOMCORN

| State | Acreage: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indic. 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indic. 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Pounds | | | Tons | | |
| Ill. | 13.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 572 | 550 | 600 | 3,780 | 1,200 | 1,500 |
| Kans. | 15 | 5 | 7 | 312 | 275 | 340 | 2,340 | 700 | 1,200 |
| Okla. | 75 | 56 | 76 | 332 | 340 | 320 | 12,370 | 9,500 | 12,200 |
| Tex. | 32 | 31 | 48 | 330 | 290 | 220 | 5,390 | 4,500 | 5,300 |
| Colo. | 81 | 58 | 72 | 301 | 225 | 350 | 12,250 | 6,500 | 12,600 |
| N.Mex. | 49 | 32 | 45 | 260 | 220 | 265 | 6,520 | 3,500 | 6,000 |
| U.S. | 265.4 | 186.5 | 253.0 | 320 | 279 | 306 | 42,650 | 25,900 | 38,800 |

## SUGAR BEETS

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons | | | Thousand short tons | | |
| Ohio | 9.6 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 258 | 277 | 147 |
| Mich. | 8.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 704 | 1,020 | 542 |
| Nebr. | 12.5 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 717 | 812 | 741 |
| Mont. | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 816 | 744 | 564 |
| Idaho | 15.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 1,045 | 1,511 | 1,190 |
| Wyo. | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 416 | 454 | 384 |
| Colo. | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 1,882 | 2,190 | 1,764 |
| Utah | 13.8 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 517 | 535 | 416 |
| Calif.1/ | 16.6 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 2,130 | 3,898 | 2,520 |
| Other States | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 1,393 | 2,056 | 1,892 |
| U.S. | 13.1 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 9,880 | 13,497 | 10,160 |

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Short tons | | | Thousand short tons | | |
| La. | 18.2 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 5,008 | 5,729 | 5,162 |
| Fla. | 30.0 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 945 | 1,203 | 1,228 |
| Total | 19.4 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 5,953 | 6,932 | 6,390 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

| Area and State | Production 2/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated, 1951 |
| | Thousand bushels | | | |
| Eastern States: | | | | |
| North Atlantic: | | | | |
| Maine | 788 | 1,006 | 1,391 | 1,184 |
| New Hampshire | 740 | 1,056 | 1,100 | 1,014 |
| Vermont | 695 | 1,089 | 972 | 1,128 |
| Massachusetts | 2,537 | 3,842 | 3,825 | 3,694 |
| Rhode Island | 212 | 279 | 261 | 243 |
| Connecticut | 1,206 | 1,640 | 1,406 | 1,509 |
| New York | 14,007 | 20,090 | 18,700 | 19,975 |
| New Jersey | 2,455 | 3,124 | 2,520 | 3,280 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,168 | 9,680 | 6,930 | 9,000 |
| Total North Atlantic | 29,808 | 41,806 | 37,105 | 41,027 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | |
| Delaware | 626 | 624 | 525 | 576 |
| Maryland | 1,441 | 1,251 | 1,352 | 1,575 |
| Virginia | 9,331 | 8,525 | 12,580 | 11,715 |
| West Virginia | 3,779 | 3,720 | 4,260 | 4,060 |
| North Carolina | 893 | 448 | 1,296 | 825 |
| Total South Atlantic | 16,208 | 14,568 | 20,013 | 18,751 |
| Total Eastern States | 46,016 | 56,374 | 57,118 | 59,778 |
| Central States: | | | | |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Ohio | 3,598 | 5,446 | 3,534 | 4,675 |
| Indiana | 1,292 | 1,715 | 1,020 | 1,353 |
| Illinois | 3,117 | 4,176 | 2,852 | 3,608 |
| Michigan | 6,850 | 11,735 | 7,020 | 10,005 |
| Wisconsin | 729 | 724 | 740 | 750 |
| Minnesota | 182 | 357 | 65 | 306 |
| Iowa | 144 | 223 | 126 | 169 |
| Missouri | 1,213 | 1,548 | 1,020 | 1,280 |
| Nebraska | 120 | 120 | 52 | 104 |
| Kansas | 579 | 808 | 390 | 736 |
| Total North Central | 17,823 | 26,852 | 16,819 | 22,986 |
| South Central: | | | | |
| Kentucky | 290 | 433 | 290 | 304 |
| Tennessee | 360 | 383 | 430 | 256 |
| Arkansas | 618 | 706 | 408 | 525 |
| Total South Central | 1,269 | 1,522 | 1,128 | 1,085 |
| Total Central States | 19,092 | 28,374 | 17,947 | 24,071 |
| Western States: | | | | |
| Montana | 211 | 170 | 108 | 56 |
| Idaho | 1,782 | 1,825 | 1,360 | 1,617 |
| Colorado | 1,511 | 1,628 | 903 | 1,332 |
| New Mexico | 746 | 788 | 188 | 812 |
| Utah | 459 | 365 | 282 | 470 |
| Washington | 28,469 | 31,820 | 35,532 | 22,680 |
| Oregon | 2,788 | 2,953 | 2,940 | 2,242 |
| California | 7,960 | 9,445 | 6,748 | 8,280 |
| Total Western States | 43,926 | 48,994 | 48,061 | 37,489 |
| Total 35 States | 109,033 | 133,742 | 123,126 | 121,338 |

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

## PEACHES

| State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand bushels | | | |
| N.H. | 13 | 22 | 1 | 15 |
| Mass. | 58 | 75 | 16 | 85 |
| R.I. | 14 | 15 | 3 | 17 |
| Conn. | 132 | 164 | 104 | 160 |
| N.Y. | 1,285 | 1,428 | 1,023 | 1,280 |
| N.J. | 1,498 | 1,948 | 1,810 | 2,116 |
| Pa. | 2,029 | 2,451 | 2,194 | 2,436 |
| Ohio | 878 | 1,194 | 927 | 972 |
| Ind. | 490 | 794 | 298 | 90 |
| Ill. | 1,570 | 2,307 | 1,113 | 130 |
| Mich. | 3,607 | 3,500 | 4,800 | 672 |
| Mo. | 752 | 950 | 950 | 602 |
| Kans. | 79 | 185 | 117 | 143 |
| Del. | 370 | 468 | 225 | 423 |
| Md. | 563 | 714 | 563 | 756 |
| Va. | 1,572 | 1,734 | 837 | 1,950 |
| W.Va. | 539 | 529 | 557 | 626 |
| N.C. | 2,158 | 1,428 | 548 | 2,988 |
| S.C. | 3,799 | 2,340 | 468 | 6,864 |
| Ga. | 4,790 | 2,040 | 975 | 5,040 |
| Fla. | 90 | 66 | 56 | 95 |
| Ky. | 656 | 702 | 179 | 88 |
| Tenn. | 804 | 324 | 108 | 168 |
| Ala. | 1,309 | 792 | 440 | 644 |
| Miss. | 815 | 518 | 286 | 416 |
| Ark. | 2,206 | 2,412 | 1,980 | 1,188 |
| La. | 296 | 265 | 189 | 230 |
| Okla. | 471 | 679 | 378 | 499 |
| Tex. | 1,777 | 2,400 | 783 | 1,392 |
| Idaho | 315 | 353 | 41 | 288 |
| Colo. | 1,954 | 2,109 | 1,219 | 260 |
| N.Mex. | 169 | 172 | 39 | 371 |
| Utah | 763 | 778 | 130 | 1,015 |
| Wash. | 2,387 | 2,772 | 135 | 891 |
| Oreg. | 657 | 979 | 325 | 484 |
| Calif., all | 30,169 | 35,211 | 29,668 | 32,378 |
| Clingstone 2/ | 19,010 | 24,085 | 19,668 | 21,585 |
| Freestone | 11,159 | 11,126 | 10,000 | 10,793 |
| U.S. | 3/71,150 | 74,818 | 53,485 | 67,772 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

| State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Mass. | 48 | 67 | 78 | 81 |
| Conn. | 50 | 57 | 56 | 48 |
| N.Y. | 850 | 1,195 | 1,066 | 1,072 |
| Pa. | 342 | 385 | 359 | 372 |
| Ohio | 274 | 272 | 205 | 224 |
| Ind. | 164 | 182 | 134 | 133 |
| Ill. | 379 | 410 | 244 | 280 |
| Mich. | 774 | 1,200 | 812 | 990 |
| Mo. | 218 | 195 | 135 | 132 |
| Kans. | 101 | 112 | 102 | 108 |
| Va. | 297 | 106 | 121 | 292 |
| W.Va. | 93 | 56 | 76 | 116 |
| N.C. | 266 | 130 | 150 | 327 |
| S.C. | 122 | 70 | 65 | 128 |
| Ga. | 375 | 187 | 234 | 335 |
| Fla. | 181 | 176 | 140 | 168 |
| Ky. | 160 | 104 | 42 | 46 |
| Tenn. | 178 | 51 | 40 | 52 |
| Ala. | 302 | 194 | 180 | 187 |
| Miss. | 341 | 195 | 221 | 179 |
| Ark. | 186 | 180 | 188 | 154 |
| La. | 209 | 198 | 182 | 130 |
| Okla. | 171 | 229 | 176 | 165 |
| Tex. | 385 | 484 | 270 | 359 |
| Idaho | 61 | 64 | 36 | 44 |
| Colo. | 190 | 204 | 160 | 162 |
| Utah | 164 | 170 | 30 | 139 |
| Wash., all | 7,153 | 7,030 | 5,703 | 5,970 |
| Bartlett | 5,334 | 5,175 | 3,950 | 4,290 |
| Other | 1,820 | 1,855 | 1,753 | 1,680 |
| Oreg., all | 4,789 | 6,166 | 5,767 | 5,636 |
| Bartlett | 1,964 | 2,681 | 1,896 | 2,324 |
| Other | 2,825 | 3,485 | 3,871 | 3,312 |
| Calif., all | 11,993 | 16,335 | 14,168 | 13,668 |
| Bartlett | 10,534 | 14,335 | 12,668 | 11,876 |
| Other | 1,458 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,792 |
| U.S. | 2/ 31,008 | 36,404 | 31,140 | 31,697 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

## GRAPES

| State | Average 1940-49 | Production 1/ 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | | |
| N.Y. | 53,720 | 48,400 | 104,000 | 64,800 |
| N.J. | 2,160 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,300 |
| Pa. | 16,100 | 14,100 | 32,900 | 17,500 |
| Ohio | 14,900 | 15,800 | 22,400 | 18,200 |
| Ind. | 2,290 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 2,000 |
| Ill. | 3,250 | 3,100 | 3,800 | 3,300 |
| Mich. | 33,360 | 34,300 | 44,900 | 11,200 |
| Iowa | 3,110 | 4,500 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Mo. | 4,490 | 3,800 | 4,600 | 3,700 |
| Kans. | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Va. | 1,840 | 1,800 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| W.Va. | 1,380 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,600 |
| N.C. | 5,130 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 5,900 |
| S.C. | 1,080 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Ga. | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,800 | 2,900 |
| Ark. | 9,720 | 11,900 | 12,400 | 12,600 |
| Ariz. | 1,020 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 2,500 |
| Wash. | 17,510 | 20,800 | 23,000 | 23,900 |
| Oreg. | 1,620 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Calif., all | 2,608,100 | 2,473,000 | 2,433,000 | 3,062,000 |
| Wine varieties | 565,600 | 538,000 | 512,000 | 640,000 |
| Table varieties | 528,500 | 514,000 | 595,000 | 724,000 |
| Raisin varieties | 1,514,000 | 1,421,000 | 1,326,000 | 1,698,000 |
| Raisins 2/ | 257,500 | 259,000 | 154,500 | ----- |
| Not dried | 484,000 | 385,000 | 708,000 | ----- |
| U. S. | 3/ 2,797,000 | 2,650,100 | 2,707,400 | 3,244,600 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

| Crop and State | Condition August 1 1/ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Percent | | | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | |
| California, all | 76 | 77 | 71 | 72 | 75 |
| Navels & Misc. 2/ | 76 | 79 | 70 | 68 | 70 |
| Valencias | 76 | 76 | 72 | 73 | 78 |
| Florida, all | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 74 |
| Early & Midseason | 70 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 75 |
| Valencias | 68 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 74 |
| Texas, all | 68 | 66 | 16 | 67 | 1 |
| Early & Midseason 2/ | 3/58 | 66 | 17 | 67 | 1 |
| Valencias | 3/57 | 65 | 14 | 66 | 1 |
| Arizona, all | 73 | 65 | 74 | 70 | 66 |
| Navels & Misc. 2/ | 3/70 | 65 | 75 | 71 | 66 |
| Valencias | 3/73 | 65 | 74 | 69 | 66 |
| Louisiana, all 2/ | 73 | 76 | 74 | 74 | 13 |
| 5 States | 73 | 74 | 69 | 72 | 72 |
| TANGERINES: | | | | | |
| Florida | 61 | 58 | 61 | 60 | 70 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | |
| Florida, all | 62 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 70 |
| Seedless | 65 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 73 |
| Other | 61 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 69 |
| Texas, all | 59 | 54 | 13 | 51 | 1 |
| Arizona, all | 72 | 66 | 72 | 68 | 67 |
| California, all | 79 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 81 |
| Desert Valleys | 3/79 | 80 | 75 | 79 | 86 |
| Other | 3/79 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 78 |
| 4 States | 63 | 60 | 45 | 60 | 44 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | |
| California | 75 | 77 | 56 | 74 | 75 |
| LIMES: | | | | | |
| Florida | 62 | 72 | 38 | 78 | 79 |

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

| Crop and State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | | |
| APRICOTS: | | Fresh Basis | | |
| California | 192,700 | 165,000 | 213,000 | 164,000 |
| Washington | 21,490 | 26,400 | 1,700 | 5,900 |
| Utah | 5,930 | 6,200 | 400 | 6,400 |
| 3 States | 220,120 | 197,600 | 215,100 | 176,300 |
| PLUMS: | | | | |
| Michigan | 4,330 | 6,100 | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| California | 78,200 | 90,000 | 77,000 | 97,000 |
| PRUNES: | | | | |
| Idaho | 22,730 | 27,100 | 10,000 | 21,300 |
| Washington, all | 23,570 | 25,000 | 13,600 | 12,500 |
| Eastern Washington | 17,120 | 15,000 | 12,600 | 10,200 |
| Western Washington | 6,450 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 2,300 |
| Oregon, all | 73,040 | 107,000 | 22,300 | 55,600 |
| Eastern Oregon | 16,670 | 18,000 | 3,100 | 5,200 |
| Western Oregon | 56,370 | 89,000 | 19,200 | 50,400 |
| | | Dry Basis 2/ | | |
| California | 187,200 | 151,000 | 149,000 | 181,000 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

| Crop and State | Condition August 1 Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | Tons | | |
| FIGS: | | | | | | |
| California | | | | | | |
| Dried ) | 85 | 73 | 91 | 2/33,150 | 2/24,400 | --- |
| Not dried) | | | | 16,100 | 11,000 | --- |
| OLIVES: | | | | | | |
| California | 55 | 50 | 71 | 49,100 | 43,000 | --- |
| ALMONDS: | | | | | | |
| California | --- | --- | --- | 25,480 | 37,700 | 43,300 |
| WALNUTS: | | | | | | |
| California | --- | --- | --- | 61,870 | 58,000 | 66,000 |
| Oregon | --- | --- | --- | 6,550 | 6,300 | 7,900 |
| 2 States | --- | --- | --- | 68,420 | 64,300 | 73,900 |
| FILBERTS: | | | | | | |
| Oregon | --- | --- | --- | 5,750 | 6,000 | 7,700 |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | 943 | 680 | 960 |
| 2 States | --- | --- | --- | 6,693 | 6,680 | 8,660 |
| AVOCADOS: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 55 | 61 | 65 | 2,983 | 5,500 | --- |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dry basis.

## CHERRIES

| State | Production 1/ | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sweet varieties | | | Sour varieties | | | All varieties | | |
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Prelim. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Prelim. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Prelim. 1951 |
| | Tons | | | Tons | | | Tons | | |
| N.Y. | 2,300 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 16,660 | 27,100 | 31,200 | 18,960 | 31,500 | 35,600 |
| Pa. | 1,370 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 6,010 | 9,500 | 11,300 | 7,380 | 11,000 | 13,000 |
| Ohio | 452 | 510 | 550 | 2,506 | 3,200 | 3,030 | 2,958 | 3,710 | 3,580 |
| Mich. | 3,360 | 7,400 | 5,100 | 43,410 | 98,000 | 84,700 | 47,070 | 105,400 | 89,800 |
| Wis. | --- | --- | --- | 12,840 | 13,000 | 13,600 | 12,840 | 13,000 | 13,600 |
| 5 Eastern States | 7,782 | 13,810 | 11,750 | 81,426 | 150,800 | 143,830 | 89,208 | 164,610 | 155,580 |
| Mont. | 545 | 320 | 90 | 312 | 230 | 180 | 857 | 550 | 270 |
| Idaho | 2,594 | 1,250 | 2,760 | 611 | 530 | 840 | 3,205 | 1,780 | 3,600 |
| Colo. | 413 | 130 | 210 | 3,576 | 1,880 | 4,650 | 3,989 | 2,010 | 4,860 |
| Utah | 3,500 | 370 | 3,700 | 2,330 | 860 | 2,700 | 5,830 | 1,230 | 6,400 |
| Wash. | 27,200 | 17,600 | 15,600 | 4,420 | 3,150 | 3,500 | 31,620 | 20,750 | 19,100 |
| Oreg. | 21,270 | 17,400 | 16,900 | 2,185 | 2,400 | 3,300 | 23,455 | 19,800 | 20,200 |
| Calif. | 27,650 | 2/ 51,000 | 2/ 22,200 | --- | --- | --- | 27,650 | 2/ 51,000 | 2/ 22,200 |
| 7 Western States | 83,172 | 68,070 | 61,460 | 13,434 | 9,050 | 15,170 | 96,606 | 77,120 | 76,630 |
| 12 States | 90,954 | 81,880 | 73,210 | 94,860 | 159,850 | 159,000 | 185,814 | 241,730 | 232,210 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes Royal Ann cherries: 1951, 9,800 tons; 1950, 11,700 tons.

## PECANS

| State | Production | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Improved varieties 1/ | | | Wild or seedling pecans | | | All pecans | | |
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 |
| | 1,000 lb. | | | 1,000 lb. | | | 1,000 lb. | | |
| N.C. | 2,333 | 1,842 | 2,770 | 292 | 205 | 350 | 2,625 | 2,047 | 3,120 |
| S.C. | 2,180 | 2,550 | 3,116 | 363 | 450 | 700 | 2,543 | 3,000 | 3,816 |
| Ga. | 23,329 | 33,500 | 31,980 | 4,516 | 7,500 | 7,020 | 27,846 | 41,000 | 39,000 |
| Fla. | 2,464 | 3,200 | 2,978 | 1,848 | 2,000 | 1,986 | 4,312 | 5,200 | 4,964 |
| Ala. | 9,598 | 10,900 | 15,000 | 2,226 | 2,300 | 3,000 | 11,825 | 13,200 | 18,000 |
| Miss. | 3,410 | 1,631 | 3,906 | 3,418 | 1,994 | 4,774 | 6,829 | 3,625 | 8,680 |
| Ark. | 725 | 400 | 420 | 3,270 | 2,050 | 2,380 | 3,995 | 2,450 | 2,800 |
| La. | 2,515 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 8,064 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 10,578 | 9,100 | 9,000 |
| Okla. | 1,517 | 630 | 1,800 | 20,243 | 6,370 | 19,320 | 21,760 | 7,000 | 21,120 |
| Tex. | 3,801 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 26,814 | 37,000 | 14,600 | 30,615 | 39,000 | 17,600 |
| U.S. | 2/ 51,910 | 57,753 | 65,970 2/ | 72,156 | 67,869 | 62,130 2/ | 124,066 | 125,622 | 128,100 |

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

| GROUP AND STATE | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | |
| Maine | 328 | 475 | 475 | 59,654 | 61,750 | 48,925 |
| N.Y., L.I. | 262 | 365 | 325 | 16,155 | 17,155 | 15,600 |
| N.Y., Up St. | 149 | 260 | 260 | 15,990 | 17,160 | 13,260 |
| Pa. | 142 | 195 | 200 | 19,176 | 18,525 | 16,600 |
| 3 Eastern | 227.3 | 339.0 | 331.2 | 110,975 | 114,590 | 94,385 |
| Mich. | 116 | 180 | 190 | 17,755 | 17,460 | 13,870 |
| Wis. | 103 | 195 | 195 | 12,708 | 15,015 | 12,090 |
| Minn. | 114 | 180 | 190 | 18,147 | 17,640 | 14,250 |
| N.Dak. | 135 | 190 | 190 | 19,589 | 22,230 | 16,720 |
| S.Dak. | 84 | 150 | 160 | 2,435 | 2,250 | 1,920 |
| 5 Central | 115.7 | 184.6 | 189.8 | 70,633 | 74,595 | 58,850 |
| Nebr. | 156 | 225 | 225 | 10,542 | 2/11,700 | 8,775 |
| Mont. | 131 | 185 | 185 | 2,100 | 2,590 | 2,220 |
| Idaho | 243 | 295 | 280 | 37,379 | 46,610 | 37,520 |
| Wyo. | 171 | 205 | 200 | 2,219 | 2,152 | 1,700 |
| Colo. | 226 | 300 | 270 | 17,313 | 18,600 | 14,040 |
| Utah | 183 | 230 | 230 | 2,801 | 3,335 | 2,461 |
| Nev. | 203 | 260 | 250 | 524 | 468 | 375 |
| Wash. | 244 | 310 | 310 | 9,254 | 11,780 | 8,990 |
| Oreg. | 249 | 330 | 330 | 10,736 | 13,200 | 12,210 |
| Calif. 1/ | 326 | 375 | 375 | 12,490 | 16,875 | 13,125 |
| 10 Western | 226.6 | 292.1 | 282.7 | 105,358 | 127,310 | 101,416 |
| TOTAL 18 | 183.2 | 268.7 | 267.0 | 286,967 | 316,495 | 254,651 |
| OTHER LATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | |
| N.H. | 177 | 245 | 245 | 1,102 | 980 | 760 |
| Vt. | 148 | 195 | 195 | 1,430 | 1,092 | 858 |
| Mass. | 170 | 215 | 220 | 3,214 | 2,816 | 2,068 |
| R.I. | 206 | 255 | 250 | 1,263 | 1,275 | 925 |
| Conn. | 205 | 295 | 270 | 3,440 | 3,481 | 2,457 |
| W.Va. | 105 | 110 | 115 | 2,942 | 1,980 | 1,840 |
| Ohio | 124 | 200 | 200 | 7,731 | 7,600 | 6,200 |
| Ind. | 137 | 255 | 220 | 4,502 | 4,845 | 3,740 |
| Ill. | 89 | 98 | 100 | 1,981 | 882 | 800 |
| Iowa | 100 | 130 | 115 | 3,232 | 1,300 | 1,035 |
| N.Mex. | 81 | 80 | 85 | 283 | 240 | 212 |
| TOT. 11 OTH. LATE | 131.8 | 194.1 | 184.6 | 31,119 | 26,491 | 20,895 |
| 29 LATE STATES | 176.8 | 261.0 | 258.3 | 318,086 | 342,986 | 275,546 |
| INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | |
| N.J. | 185 | 295 | 276 | 11,213 | 12,980 | 9,108 |
| Del. | 93 | 157 | 168 | 342 | 628 | 722 |
| Md. | 112 | 129 | 137 | 1,906 | 1,664 | 1,534 |
| Va. | 133 | 171 | 164 | 8,998 | 9,405 | 7,872 |
| Ky. | 90 | 93 | 97 | 3,546 | 2,418 | 2,231 |
| Mo. | 113 | 138 | 113 | 3,446 | 2,346 | 1,672 |
| Kans. | 96 | 106 | 60 | 1,824 | 1,060 | 588 |
| Ariz. | 238 | 355 | 350 | 1,179 | 1,704 | 1,400 |
| TOTAL 8 | 135.1 | 185.4 | 169.7 | 32,454 | 32,205 | 25,127 |
| 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE | 171.9 | 252.1 | 247.5 | 350,540 | 375,191 | 300,673 |

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

| GROUP AND STATE | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| EARLY POTATO STATES: | | | | | | |
| N.C. | 117 | 162 | 140 | 9,295 | 10,368 | 7,140 |
| S.C. | 107 | 104 | 132 | 2,457 | 1,768 | 2,112 |
| Ga. | 68 | 78 | 69 | 1,517 | 1,248 | 1,035 |
| Fla. | 147 | 217 | 244 | 4,306 | 5,664 | 6,173 |
| Tenn. | 84 | 100 | 83 | 3,088 | 2,200 | 1,494 |
| Ala. | 92 | 113 | 129 | 4,186 | 3,955 | 4,644 |
| Miss. | 68 | 69 | 60 | 1,632 | 1,035 | 780 |
| Ark. | 83 | 81 | 72 | 3,100 | 1,863 | 1,368 |
| La. | 59 | 66 | 61 | 2,346 | 1,386 | 1,159 |
| Okla. | 68 | 87 | 80 | 1,540 | 870 | 720 |
| Texas | 93 | 86 | 97 | 4,648 | 2,752 | 2,328 |
| Calif. 1/ | 357 | 400 | 440 | 21,549 | 2/31,200 | 21,560 |
| TOTAL 12 EARLY | 129.2 | 179.1 | 171.6 | 59,664 | 64,309 | 50,513 |
| TOTAL U.S. | 164.0 | 237.9 | 232.7 | 410,203 | 439,500 | 351,186 |

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): Nebraska, 65; California, 1,170.

SWEETPOTATOES

| State | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.J. | 139 | 170 | 170 | 2,185 | 2,890 | 2,550 |
| Ind. | 105 | 130 | 120 | 155 | 91 | 84 |
| Ill. | 86 | 100 | 95 | 249 | 200 | 142 |
| Iowa | 100 | 105 | 105 | 179 | 158 | 136 |
| Mo. | 94 | 115 | 100 | 714 | 690 | 550 |
| Kans. | 110 | 115 | 90 | 236 | 161 | 108 |
| Del. | 120 | 130 | 140 | 183 | 91 | 98 |
| Md. | 152 | 160 | 150 | 1,368 | 1,360 | 1,200 |
| Va. | 115 | 130 | 130 | 3,255 | 3,120 | 3,120 |
| N.C. | 107 | 115 | 110 | 7,181 | 6,785 | 4,400 |
| S.C. | 95 | 107 | 90 | 5,292 | 5,671 | 3,780 |
| Ga. | 79 | 90 | 75 | 6,551 | 5,850 | 3,450 |
| Fla. | 67 | 70 | 65 | 1,113 | 1,050 | 780 |
| Ky. | 83 | 87 | 85 | 1,228 | 870 | 765 |
| Tenn. | 97 | 100 | 100 | 3,189 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Ala. | 79 | 93 | 80 | 5,376 | 4,929 | 2,960 |
| Miss. | 91 | 100 | 90 | 5,134 | 4,300 | 2,880 |
| Ark. | 84 | 91 | 90 | 1,669 | 1,183 | 900 |
| La. | 89 | 105 | 95 | 8,763 | 10,290 | 5,510 |
| Okla. | 66 | 75 | 75 | 589 | 450 | 450 |
| Tex. | 90 | 95 | 85 | 5,378 | 5,130 | 2,295 |
| Calif. | 106 | 120 | 120 | 1,161 | 1,560 | 1,200 |
| U.S. | 92.4 | 104.4 | 96.7 | 61,148 | 58,729 | 38,458 |

## MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

| State and Division | Milk produced per milk cow | | | "Grain" fed per milk cow 2/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1 av. 1940-49 | Aug. 1, 1950 | Aug. 1, 1951 | Aug. 1, 1949 | Aug. 1, 1950 | Aug. 1, 1951 |
| | Pounds | | | Pounds | | |
| Me. | 18.1 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| N.H. | 17.5 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Vt. | 17.4 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Mass. | 19.2 | 19.3 | 21.2 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Conn. | 18.9 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| N.Y. | 19.8 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| N.J. | 21.3 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Pa. | 18.9 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| N.Atl. | 19.31 | 20.55 | 20.83 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Ohio | 17.9 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Ind. | 17.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Ill. | 17.0 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Mich. | 20.0 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Wisc. | 19.5 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| E.N.Cent. | 18.68 | 20.79 | 21.41 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Minn. | 17.2 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Iowa | 17.2 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Mo. | 14.0 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| N.Dak. | 16.7 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| S.Dak. | 14.5 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Nebr. | 16.2 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Kans. | 14.8 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| W.N.Cent. | 15.92 | 18.07 | 18.07 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Md. | 17.0 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Va. | 15.0 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| W.Va. | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| N.C. | 14.5 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| S.C. | 12.0 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Ga. | 10.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| S.Atl. | 13.88 | 15.00 | 14.66 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Ky. | 14.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Tenn. | 13.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Ala. | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Miss. | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Ark. | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Okla. | 11.9 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Tex. | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| S.Cent. | 11.16 | 12.12 | 11.70 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Mont. | 18.7 | 19.7 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Idaho | 20.5 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Wyo. | 17.9 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Colo. | 17.4 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Utah | 19.7 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Wash. | 21.6 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Oreg. | 20.1 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Calif. | 20.9 | 21.6 | 22.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| West. | 19.74 | 21.58 | 21.59 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| U.S. | 16.29 | 18.04 | 18.09 | 3.98 | 3.79 | 3.83 |

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regeional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## JULY EGG PRODUCTION

| State and Division | Number of layers on hand during July | | Eggs per 100 layers | | Total eggs produced During July | | Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousands | | Number | | Millions | | Millions | |
| Me. | 2,173 | 2,224 | 1,655 | 1,761 | 36 | 39 | 287 | 295 |
| N.H. | 2,006 | 1,796 | 1,556 | 1,572 | 31 | 28 | 230 | 223 |
| Vt. | 782 | 647 | 1,817 | 1,736 | 14 | 11 | 101 | 91 |
| Mass. | 4,374 | 4,615 | 1,739 | 1,705 | 76 | 79 | 535 | 574 |
| R.I. | 471 | 494 | 1,705 | 1,658 | 8 | 8 | 58 | 61 |
| Conn. | 2,620 | 2,656 | 1,624 | 1,658 | 43 | 44 | 325 | 317 |
| N.Y. | 11,533 | 11,691 | 1,612 | 1,631 | 186 | 191 | 1,526 | 1,527 |
| N.J. | 10,729 | 10,345 | 1,575 | 1,612 | 169 | 167 | 1,228 | 1,327 |
| Pa. | 15,462 | 15,848 | 1,575 | 1,596 | 244 | 253 | 2,084 | 2,150 |
| N.Atl. | 50,150 | 50,316 | 1,609 | 1,630 | 807 | 820 | 6,374 | 6,565 |
| Ohio | 12,880 | 13,178 | 1,612 | 1,646 | 208 | 217 | 1,709 | 1,738 |
| Ind. | 11,022 | 10,593 | 1,572 | 1,631 | 173 | 173 | 1,492 | 1,470 |
| Ill. | 14,746 | 14,812 | 1,538 | 1,550 | 227 | 230 | 1,999 | 1,942 |
| Mich. | 8,162 | 8,482 | 1,624 | 1,615 | 133 | 137 | 1,136 | 1,110 |
| Wis. | 12,202 | 12,471 | 1,655 | 1,652 | 202 | 206 | 1,635 | 1,649 |
| E.N.Cent. | 59,012 | 59,536 | 1,598 | 1,618 | 943 | 963 | 7,971 | 7,909 |
| Minn. | 19,722 | 20,173 | 1,668 | 1,693 | 329 | 342 | 2,815 | 2,785 |
| Iowa | 22,902 | 22,553 | 1,631 | 1,674 | 374 | 378 | 3,158 | 3,195 |
| Mo. | 15,184 | 14,826 | 1,531 | 1,593 | 232 | 236 | 2,102 | 2,021 |
| N.Dak. | 3,092 | 3,230 | 1,609 | 1,624 | 50 | 52 | 370 | 381 |
| S.Dak. | 6,063 | 5,820 | 1,615 | 1,634 | 98 | 95 | 781 | 795 |
| Nebr. | 9,070 | 8,647 | 1,556 | 1,609 | 141 | 139 | 1,236 | 1,223 |
| Kans. | 10,440 | 10,094 | 1,531 | 1,550 | 160 | 156 | 1,396 | 1,377 |
| W.N.Cent. | 86,473 | 85,343 | 1,600 | 1,638 | 1,384 | 1,398 | 11,858 | 11,777 |
| Del. | 738 | 727 | 1,504 | 1,500 | 11 | 11 | 98 | 90 |
| Md. | 2,820 | 2,754 | 1,538 | 1,451 | 43 | 40 | 353 | 341 |
| Va. | 6,472 | 5,961 | 1,442 | 1,469 | 93 | 88 | 841 | 776 |
| W.Va. | 2,790 | 2,737 | 1,531 | 1,615 | 43 | 44 | 354 | 338 |
| N.C. | 6,644 | 6,358 | 1,271 | 1,283 | 84 | 82 | 706 | 655 |
| S.C. | 2,536 | 2,732 | 1,147 | 1,215 | 29 | 33 | 236 | 252 |
| Ga. | 4,876 | 5,387 | 1,100 | 1,169 | 54 | 63 | 463 | 515 |
| Fla. | 1,513 | 1,484 | 1,256 | 1,311 | 19 | 19 | 172 | 166 |
| S.Atl. | 28,389 | 28,140 | 1,324 | 1,350 | 376 | 380 | 3,223 | 3,133 |
| Ky. | 6,108 | 5,796 | 1,376 | 1,476 | 84 | 86 | 839 | 783 |
| Tenn. | 6,260 | 6,014 | 1,243 | 1,324 | 78 | 80 | 692 | 671 |
| Ala. | 4,906 | 4,672 | 1,135 | 1,209 | 56 | 56 | 442 | 441 |
| Miss. | 4,607 | 4,174 | 1,035 | 1,066 | 48 | 44 | 397 | 353 |
| Ark. | 4,696 | 4,647 | 1,215 | 1,240 | 57 | 58 | 462 | 463 |
| La. | 2,660 | 2,618 | 1,029 | 1,054 | 27 | 28 | 227 | 215 |
| Okla. | 7,072 | 6,894 | 1,364 | 1,376 | 96 | 95 | 873 | 854 |
| Tex. | 17,715 | 16,704 | 1,333 | 1,290 | 236 | 215 | 2,010 | 1,912 |
| S.C. | 54,024 | 51,519 | 1,262 | 1,285 | 682 | 662 | 5,942 | 5,692 |
| Mont. | 1,278 | 1,270 | 1,649 | 1,550 | 21 | 20 | 167 | 158 |
| Idaho | 1,487 | 1,284 | 1,600 | 1,637 | 24 | 21 | 200 | 188 |
| Wyo. | 538 | 574 | 1,702 | 1,634 | 9 | 9 | 68 | 72 |
| Colo. | 2,406 | 2,014 | 1,581 | 1,575 | 38 | 32 | 304 | 266 |
| N.Mex. | 694 | 673 | 1,283 | 1,479 | 9 | 10 | 81 | 81 |
| Ariz. | 421 | 495 | 1,333 | 1,318 | 6 | 7 | 51 | 57 |
| Utah | 2,330 | 2,455 | 1,550 | 1,674 | 36 | 41 | 313 | 323 |
| Nev. | 223 | 223 | 1,556 | 1,596 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 29 |
| Wash. | 3,747 | 3,597 | 1,711 | 1,702 | 64 | 61 | 528 | 518 |
| Oreg. | 2,193 | 2,059 | 1,624 | 1,581 | 36 | 33 | 311 | 299 |
| Calif. | 15,571 | 15,158 | 1,600 | 1,646 | 249 | 250 | 2,007 | 1,952 |
| West. | 30,888 | 29,802 | 1,603 | 1,637 | 495 | 488 | 4,055 | 3,943 |
| U.S. | 308,936 | 304,656 | 1,517 | 1,546 | 4,687 | 4,711 | 39,423 | 39,019 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP - 8/15/51 - 800
Permit No. 1001